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THE
HANDY GUIDE
TO
EMIGRATION
TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

WITH MAPS.

BY
WALTER B. PATON, M.A.,
OF THE INNER TEMPLE,
Hon. Secretary to the General Emigration Society.

New Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

'Emigration is the safety-valve of the labour market.'—J. S. MILL.

'I am persuaded from reason and experience that the emigration of the young is the best remedy for hereditary pauperism.'

Professor ROGERS, M.P.

LONDON:
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.;
43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.;
26, ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.
BRIGHTON: 135, NORTH STREET.

1886.

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Colonial Profits with Home Comforts.

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To those who seek conditions of greater prosperity than now exist in England, and who object to sever themselves from the Imperial Flag, The Albany Settlement offers many advantages. To migrate from the centre of Imperial power, and to break from the ties of Home and kindred, has frequently demanded many heavy sacrifices. These are, however, no longer necessary, for the conditions under which this Settlement has been established mark a new era in the history of emigration work. To enter Canada, is to pass into a region of the most intense loyalty to the Throne, to find there conditions of prosperity, which prudently used lead on to happiness and wealth; and yet we are able to enjoy these advantages within the range of an easy and agreeable pleasure trip from the shores of England. The general objects which are sought to be gained under this concerted settlement are:—

First.—Securing to each and every family opportunities for the observance of the Sabbath, educational advantages for the young, medical care, facilities for the sale of farm produce, and for the purchase of stock, implements, and household requirements.

Secondly.—Making provision for social intercourse, neighbourly co-operation, and the grouping of friends.

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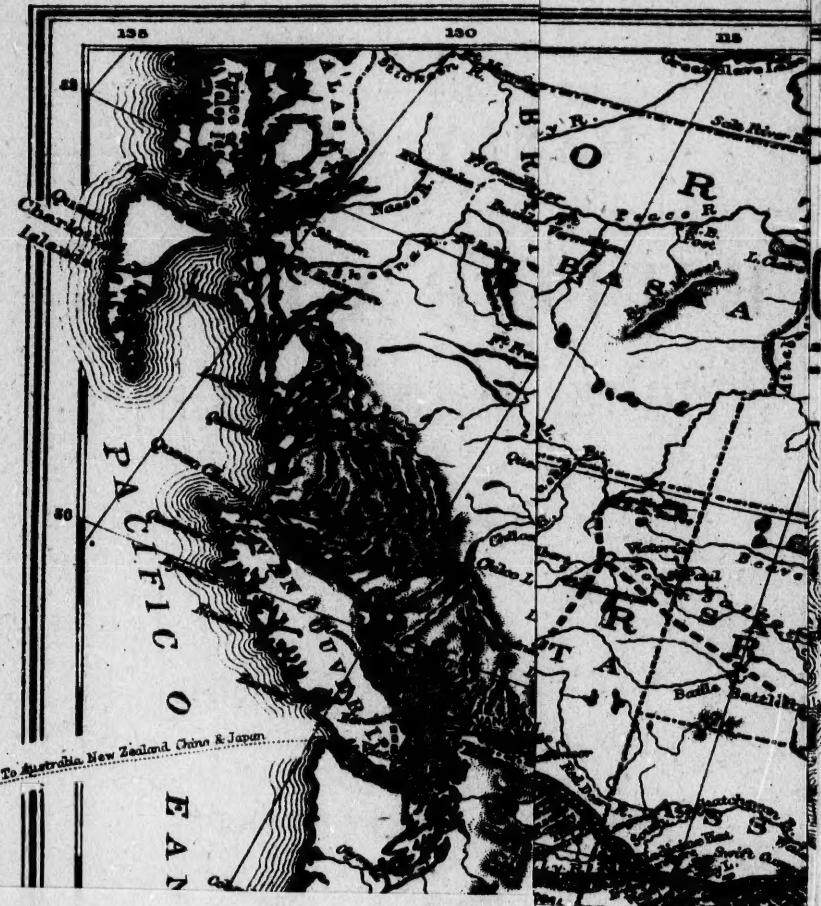
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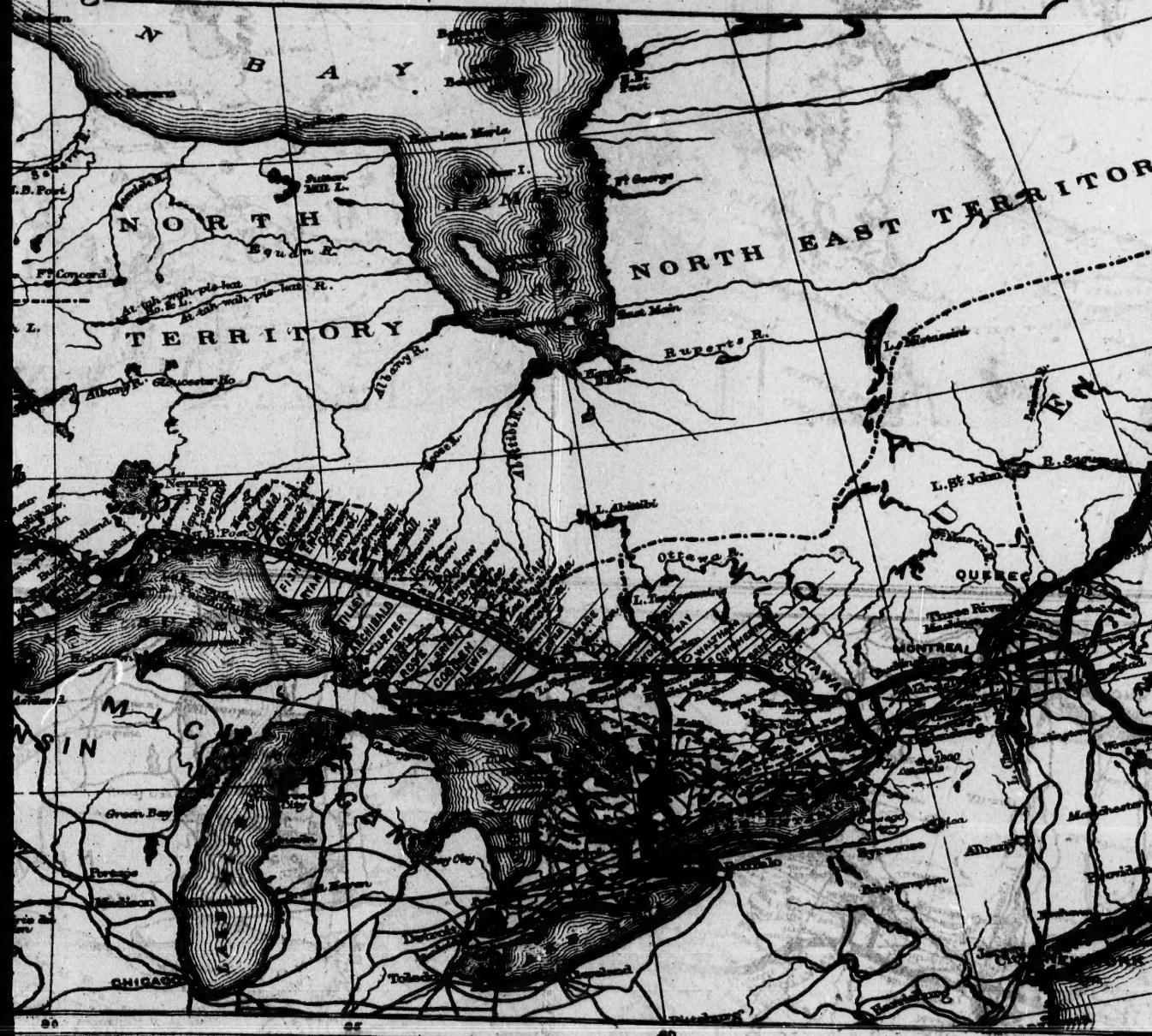
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. The Rev. John Bridger (St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool), on behalf of the S.P.C.K., or myself (at address below), on behalf of the Central Emigration Society, will give information on emigration. Please enclose a stamped envelope.

2. I shall be happy to receive additional names, addresses, and details of omitted emigration societies and workers, and any corrections or suggestions for this Guide.

WALTER B. PATON.

3, PAPER BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, LONDON.
June, 1886.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

JANUARY, 1887.

The Emigrants' Information Office, under the supervision of the Colonial Office, is now open at 31 BROADWAY, LONDON, S.W., and gives information on Emigration. Open daily from 12 to 8, except on Wednesdays, when it is open from 10 to 1 only.

CANADA, p. 31.—Assisted passages are now £2 to Halifax; £2. 10s. (*via* Halifax) to Quebec. Unassisted passages are £3 to Halifax, and £3. 10s. to Quebec (*via* Halifax).

QUEENSLAND, p. 47.—(1) *Assisted* passages are now stopped. (2) *Free* passages continue, but are all taken up for some time to come. (3) *Nominated* passages are limited to those who are relatives or *personal* friends of persons who have resided six months in Queensland; the nominee must be under 55 years of age, and must not be, except under special circumstances, an artisan or mechanic. (4) *Indented* passages are not as a rule given to artisans or mechanics.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, p. 61.—(1) *Free* passages are limited to female domestic servants. (2) *Assisted* passages at £4 per adult and £1 for ship kit, and £2 per child under 12 years, will be given to farmers, agriculturists, millers, wheelwrights, and others likely to be useful in country districts, having a capital of not less than £100 per married couple, and £25 per child. (3) *Special assisted passages* at £7 per adult (children half-price) are given to farm labourers, brickmakers, and quarrymen under 45 years; married couples with their families being preferred. Apply to THOS. MEADOWS & Co. (Agents for the Western Australian Land Company, Limited), 35 Milk Street, London, E.C. (4) *Nominated* passages. Female servants are *not* given their kit.

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A FEW WORDS ON EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION is one of the best remedies for distress that exist, for much of this distress is caused by over-population. The proportion of population to the square mile is larger in England and Wales than in any other country in Europe, except Belgium. In the year 1884 Belgium had a population of 510 to the square mile; as against 389 in 1871, and 472 in 1885, in England and Wales. Italy comes next with 256 in 1884. London, moreover, contains a population which is twice as large as that of the whole of Denmark, or of Greece, or of Norway; half as large again as that of Australasia; larger than that of Holland or Switzerland; and nearly as large as that of Canada, with its gigantic area of 3,620,510 square miles.

Emigration does not mean exile, still less compulsory exile; it means the voluntary change of residence from one part of the Queen's dominions to another, where former generations of Englishmen have planted the same language, the same social order, the same freedom of speech, person, and religion which we value so justly here.

Emigration is recommended mainly to those only who, while willing to work, cannot find work to do. Those who are in good situations here had better be content and remain.

Emigration increases our home capital and industries; it is twice blest: it blesses him that goes and him that stays. Every Canadian requires £2 worth, and every Australian £8 worth of British products every year. We exported to British possessions in 1884 £88,303,634 worth of goods. British settlers in the Colonies and United States sent, between 1848 and 1885, as a help to their friends at home, considerably more than £32,000,000.

Emigration does not pauperise, it helps persons to help themselves. Weekly doles and hand-to-mouth charity are costly, destroy self-respect and desire of honest work, and do no permanent good. Emigration lifts a man once for all out of his difficulties, and "sets his feet in a large room."

Emigration requires a stout heart, a broad back, and an honest hand. Paupers and criminals will be rightly refused by the Colonies. England must bear the weight of her own pauperism and crime. There are no workhouses in the Colonies; loafers and drunkards will do better at home.

Emigration is specially successful in the case of the young. Old emigrants make bad colonists. Several colonies refuse to give cheap passages to persons over thirty-five years of age. Life in the bush, or on the prairie, is very hard and solitary work, especially for women. No one should attempt it who is not full of young blood, and physically strong.

Emigration does not remove persons from religious or educational influences. Both religion and education are carefully attended to in the Colonies. Persons who never thought of entering a church in England will drive ten or fifteen miles to a service across the Canadian prairies. In some of the wilder parts, however, of the Colonies, clergymen and missionaries are unhappily too scarce, for settlers push on faster than these can follow. More funds, more workers are sorely needed. Meanwhile let us be thankful that even to these advanced settlers emigration has opened a door of escape from vile surroundings and tremendous temptations, to lands where air is pure, and sky blue, and life teems with boundless possibilities of good.

Emigration should be directed to the Colonies, (1) for they offer greater advantages than other countries; (2) colonists consume far more British produce than foreigners, or, in other words, trade follows the flag; (3) no one should voluntarily cease to be a British subject; (4) emigration to foreign countries increases their power and reduces our own; (5) it promotes the growth, wealth, and stability of the British Empire.

'Sharers of our glorious past.
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall we not, through good and ill,
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole!
One with Britain heart and soul;
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne!
Britons, hold your own,
And God guard all!'

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EMIGRATION NOTES.

1. 264,385 persons emigrated in 1885, as against 303,901 in 1884. Of these 207,644 were British and Irish, of whom 137,687 went to the U.S.A., 19,838 to Canada, and 39,395 to Australia. The number of those who emigrate to the U.S.A. instead of the Colonies is far too large.

2. Debate on Emigration in the House of Lords, March 28, 1884.—Lord Carnarvon supported the principle and necessity of State assistance in emigration; Lord Derby admitted the principle, but doubted the necessity.

3. An important deputation from the Central Emigration Society, managers of industrial schools, and others, was introduced to the Home Secretary (Sir Richard Cross) by Mr. Rankin, M.P. (Chairman C.E.S.), on July 14, 1885. The object of the deputation was to urge the desirability of the Government making a grant of money for the emigration of suitable children from such voluntary training homes and certified industrial schools as applied for it. The Home Secretary replied that he had been already communicating with the Colonial Secretary on the subject.

4. The following important passage in the Report of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Commissioners, which was published in 1884, refers to the disposal of children by emigration :

‘§ 41. In our opinion emigration, which is already resorted to by managers for the disposal of children, might be advantageously used to a much greater extent than at present. In any arrangements to facilitate the emigration of children of this class, three points must be borne in mind :

‘I. The just objections of colonies to the emigration of

those whose character and antecedents make it probable that they will become paupers or criminals; and the consequent obligation, resting on those who send out children, to select them with judgment.

‘II. The advantage of a preparatory training for such children before their emigration, except in the case of very young children received in voluntary homes duly provided for them.

‘III. The necessity of very careful arrangements for their inspection and supervision in their new country.

‘Subject to these considerations, we strongly recommend the adoption of emigration in suitable cases.’

5. The Commissioners of inquiry into the condition of the Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland report (1884): ‘We are of opinion that a resort to emigration is unavoidable.’ They ‘recognise the very great advantage there would be in promoting it by means of State loans, under the direct control of a separate Government Agency in Scotland.’ And ‘they think it important that assisted emigration should be placed under the immediate direction of officers of the Imperial Government rather than under the control of local authorities.’ (Report, pp. 97—108.)

6. An Emigration Conference has been convened by the Central Emigration Society, at the invitation of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, at the Exhibition Buildings, on the 24th and 25th June, 1886.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. If no money is forthcoming to pay an emigrant's passage, it is always advisable to apply to the Guardians of his parish for assistance, to enable him to emigrate. Paupers, except in special suitable cases, should never be sent out—the Colonies rightly refuse to receive them ; poor persons who are not paupers often make excellent emigrants. The following Acts give powers to Guardians in England to assist emigration out of the rates : 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, § 62, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, § 20, enable them to borrow and expend, with the order, and subject to the rules and regulations, of the Local Government Board,* any sum not exceeding £10 to each person, to enable him to emigrate. This money is to be applied for this purpose by the Guardians (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, § 29), and if there is any surplus it is to be applied in aid of the current rate (29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, § 9). Such person must be willing to emigrate and settled in the parish. Poor orphans or deserted children under 16 years need not be settled in the parish. If they are only chargeable to the parish this assistance to emigrate may be given them if they consent (13 & 14 Vict. c. 101, § 4). The aggregate of such advances expended in each year is not to exceed half the average of the yearly poor rate for the three preceding years. By 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, § 5, Guardians can assist poor persons to emigrate who are rendered irremovable by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66. Lastly, by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, § 14, and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, § 22, Guardians can receive into the workhouse paupers of another Union for the purpose of assisting them to emigrate. Only 224 persons were emigrated under the above sections in 1884, at a cost of £925 19s.

The Local Government Board has not issued any general rules or regulations so as to show under what circumstances its assent will be given to the proposed emigration. Special rules applicable only to the emigration of children to Canada were issued on 30th April, 1883, under which 130 children were emigrated in 1883, 277 in 1884, and 74 in 1885 ; cost, about £10 each. The Canadian Government promised annual

* The Poor Law Board is the authority mentioned in the Acts ; its powers were, however, transferred to the Local Government Board by the Local Government Board Act, 1872, § 2.

inspection and reports, but reports as to 26 children only have been received up to May, 1886. It should be noted that it is cheaper to emigrate a family of four adults than to keep one poor person in the workhouse.

2. All Boards of Guardians, also in *Ireland*, may expend and borrow money to assist poor persons to emigrate (*Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882*, §§ 18, 19; *Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1849*, § 26—28, and previous Acts); and the Treasury may authorise grants to certain specified Boards of Guardians for this purpose (*id. § 20*) to the extent of £200,000 in the whole, and £8 to each emigrant. (*Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883*, § 12.) The Land Commission may advance by way of loan, to any proper state or colony, public body or company, moneys to the extent of £200,000, but not more than a third thereof in any single year, to assist emigration; due security being taken for repayment of the loan, and the satisfactory shipment, transport, and reception of the emigrants. (*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881*, § 32.)

3. *Scotland*.—14 & 15 Vict. c. 91 and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 9 have enabled landowners in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland to obtain advances of public money, repayable by rent charges, for the defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons in the parishes in which their land lies.

4. The Passenger Act, 1855, and other Acts, require passenger ships carrying emigrants to be seaworthy, have proper accommodation, furnish good and sufficient food, provide medicines, and on large ships a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship; emigrants who find they are not being treated fairly should immediately complain.

5. *Emigration of females*.—Women are greatly wanted in all the Colonies. In 1881 we had in the old country 733,264 more women than men, but in the Colonies the proportion is reversed. Thus, in Canada, in a population of 4,324,810, there were 52,898 more males than females. In Queensland, in 1882, there were 73,249 unmarried males as against 41,362 unmarried females; in some parts males are twenty or thirty times as numerous as females. In Western Australia, in 1884, there were 18,623 males to 14,335 females. Out of 128,258 single adults who emigrated from this country in 1885 no less than 84,577 were men. Women may reckon

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upon getting immediate employment at good wages. If they know (as they certainly should) how to sew, to cook, and to do laundry work, their wages will be considerably higher. They should not emigrate alone, especially if they are young, but through one of the Women's Societies mentioned in this Guide, which are constantly sending out parties under charge of a matron. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge supplies chaplains for monthly parties to Canada in the season. Apply to the Rev. John Bridger, St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool. No honest man or woman should assist to emigrate any female whom they know to be immoral. The greatest care should be exercised in selecting respectable emigrants, and in getting the application form, which may be obtained from the Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool, *conscientiously* filled up. There are dépôts at the colonial ports for the reception of emigrants.

6. *Emigration of suitably trained children* is the surest means of rescuing lives, reducing the poor rates, and building up the Colonies. Guardians (see above) should exercise their powers of emigrating children far more than they do. Children should not go out alone; they should receive a thorough training first, and know how to use their hands. Apply to one of the children's societies mentioned in this Guide.

7. The Colonies offer best promises of success to farmers with capital, agricultural labourers, mechanics, and women. All emigrants should make inquiry first of the Agents-General or respectable Emigration Societies. Many an emigrant comes to grief because he has not taken the trouble to ascertain the sort of place he is bound for. In the absence of proper inquiry and common sense, it may happen that an emigrant miner may settle himself in a wheat country, and a farm labourer in a fishing village. The emigrant should be able to turn his hand to anything. He will find the clergyman of his parish ready to put him in the way of obtaining proper advice. He should also ask him for a *letter of recommendation*, to be presented to any colonial clergyman who may be nearest to the spot in which he settles.—*Vide p. 65.*

8. *Clothes.*—It is essential that warm great-coats and cloaks should be taken for the voyage. What is wanted at sea should be taken in small separate parcels; large boxes are put in the hold, and cannot be opened. Passengers to Australia should also be supplied with cool clothing. Speci-

men outfits for the Colonies, which need not be new, are given under information for Queensland.

9. *Money.*—Emigrants should not carry their money in cash, but should take out here one or more money orders, payable to themselves at any post-office in the Colony. One for £5 costs 1s., and for £10, 2s.; 'Circular notes,' issued by any bank here having correspondents in the Colony, offer also a safe means of taking money.

10. It is not, as a rule, advisable to take ordinary tools, as spades, &c.; they are better obtained in the Colony. Special tools of mechanics, &c., should be taken.

11. All emigrants are medically examined before embarking by the Colonial and Board of Trade authorities. No applicant will receive Government assistance who has any mental or bodily defect, or any inherent disease calculated to shorten life or impair bodily or mental energy.

12. Emigrants, on arriving in the Colonies, should apply for all information to the different Colonial Government Agents; they should give a very wide berth to all private emigration touts and agents, who will try to rob them of their money.

13. Information as to British possessions in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Straits Settlements, Gold Coast, Western Australia, &c., may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in Downing Street, London.

14. Emigrants obtaining assisted passages to Australia are warned on no account to break up their homes, or leave their work, until they receive their embarkation order. They may have to wait three or four months for a vacancy in the ship.

15. The rates of wages vary considerably at different seasons of the year, and in different years, and those given below are only to be taken as a rough estimate.

16. No clerks, or shopmen, or persons who are afraid of hard work, are wanted in any of the Colonies. Governesses should make inquiries first. Emigrants should not remain in the *large* towns.

The following societies and individuals assist and promote emigration, besides the Agents-General of the different Colonies.

LONDON.
FOR WOMEN.

I. BRITISH LADIES' FEMALE EMIGRANT SOCIETY (1849), 16, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

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Protects female emigrants on voyage and on landing, and furnishes information, providing materials for needlework; 21 permanent matrons superintend the emigrants. Corresponding societies in the Colonies are formed for their assistance on their arrival. The Society is free to all female emigrants to the Colonies. Assistance is given to those who need it on their producing a recommendation from some respectable person and showing their embarkation papers. Receives funds from three Australian Governments. Pres., Dow. M. of Cholmondeley. Treasurers, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird and H. Seymour, Esq.; Superintendent and Secretary, Miss Tipple, at the office.

II. COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY (with Loan Fund and Home). President, H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck; Vice-President, the Viscountess Strangford; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, W. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Founded in 1882 by the Viscountess Strangford, and Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, at 13, Dorset Street. Sends out single women, single men, and families. Information supplied. Rooms for educated women to lodge and board when passing through to ports of embarkation. This home has proved very useful, 300 educated women availing themselves of its accommodation since 1882. In 1885 about 840 persons were helped out to Australia and New Zealand, viz., 50 educated women, 205 single women as servants, dressmakers, nurses, &c.; 100 married couples, with their families, making up about 400 souls; and 185 single men. Supported by subscriptions and donations. Address Hon. Secretary. Recommended.

IIA. COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY—SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH, 187, Fulham Road, London, S.W. Manager, Miss Blake. Interviews from 12 to 2. Closed Thursdays and Saturdays. Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Gooch, 8, Porchester Gate, W.

For Canada a separate compartment is reserved for her party in the ships of the 'Beaver Line.' A paid matron accompanies each party of females. 123 persons, including 46 single women and 23 single men, were sent to Canada and Australia in 1885.

They are sent under the care of a matron direct to Montreal. Each party is met *on landing*, and forwarded to places already arranged for them. Loans, for passage only, are granted in suitable cases, on good security in England, for six months without interest, after that time at the rate of 5 per cent. Securities are required to repay the loan at once should any misconduct occur at Liverpool or on the voyage.

The passage from Liverpool to Quebec, railway fare from London to Liverpool, bed and board there, matron's fee and kit inclusive, is £3 2s. 6d.

II.B. COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY—NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH
No. 2, in 238, Great College Street, Kentish Town Road, N.W. Manager, Miss Blair. Office hours, 10 to 4; on Saturdays, 10 to 1.

III. FEMALE MIDDLE-CLASS EMIGRATION SOCIETY. Treasurer, F. D. Lewin, Esq.; Hon. Secretaries, Miss Blake and Miss A. Bonham Carter. Office, 187, Fulham Road, S.W. Hours, 12 to 2; closed Thursdays and Saturdays.

No applicants are accepted unless they are sufficiently *educated* to be nursery governesses. Their knowledge of cooking, baking, washing, needlework, and housework is inquired into. Applicants, if approved, pay a fee of 5s. They must give references to four persons. Money advanced on security when required, to be repaid within two years and four months. Notice of departure of emigrant is sent to Society's correspondents in the Colonies. 42 persons helped out in 1883-5. Receipts for 1885 were £182 10s. 11d.

IV. GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, 3, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Has appointed as Head of Department for all its members wishing to emigrate one of the Central Council, the Rev. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester, to whom applications should be made. It is not an emigration society, but arranges, by communication with the different Agents-General, for the protection of such members, by grouping them into small parties, specially consigned to the care of matrons on board ship.

It secures, through the appointment of an Immigration Associate of the sister societies at the colonial seaports, the

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reception, distribution, and supervision of its members in each of the Colonies. 73 members emigrated in 1885, and 39 other women received advice and introductions to the Colonies.

V. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Female Emigration Department. Monthly parties of young female emigrants sail during the summer to Canada. The most careful investigation of character and capacity is made, and a certificate of doctor, clergyman, and lady friend is required in each case. Mr. Bridger (*see* p. 23, XIX.) or one of his Assistant Chaplains, and a matron, accompany each party; separate quarters and other special advantages are secured for the comfort and protection of the emigrants. Situations are prepared for them in advance, and their reception provided for. 130 were sent out in 1885. Apply to Mrs. Ross, Snelston Rectory, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

VI. THE UNITED ENGLISHWOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary, Edward Broadwood, 25, Ovington Square, London, S.W.

Working Members.

Bradford.—Miss Lambert, 11, St. Paul's Road.

Bristol.—Mrs. Birt, Victoria Cottage, Victoria Road, St. Paul's.

Cambridge.—Mrs. Eaden, Little Shelford.

Derbyshire.—Mrs. Ross, Snelston Rectory, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, author of 'Practical Guide to Workers on Assisted Passages (for Women) to Canada.' Price 2d. or 1s. 6d. per doz. Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly, London.

Leamington.—Miss Atkins, East Lodge, Kellington Road; Miss Sandford, 23, Milverton Crescent.

Leeds.—Mrs. Fenwick, 5, Tower Buildings, Upper Albion Street.

Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Massingberd Mundy, Ormsby Hall, Alford.

London.—Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, 6, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.; Miss Blake, 187, Fulham Road, S.W. (*see* II A, p. 11); Mrs. Reeves, 13, Dorset Street, Baker Street, W.; Mrs. Vatcher, St. Philip's Vicarage, Stepney, E. At home on Friday mornings.

Torquay.—Miss Erskine, Conway House.

Wakefield.—Miss E. Byfield Hall, Almshouse Lane.

Weston-super-Mare.—Miss Laviett Halcot.

Winchester.—Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft (see IV. p. 12).
Worcester.—Mrs. Walter Brown, College Green.

Objects.

(1) To promote the emigration of women of good character and capacity only.

(2) To communicate among the members the latest information on emigration.

(3) To give general information in the neighbourhood in which each worker resides.

Ladies and gentlemen may become members by an annual subscription of 10s. Voluntary lecturers, writers, and workers solicited.

VII. WESTMINSTER WORKING WOMEN'S HOME. Office, 53, Horseferry Road, S.W. Patrons, Duchess of Westminster, &c.

Emigration Branch.—For families, widows, and single women. Apply at the office at 12 on Thursdays. Miss Blake (see p. 11, IIIA.) attends to this department. Twenty-nine persons (10 single men) were helped out during year ending September 30th, 1885, at a cost of £56 14s.

VIII. WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—New Buildings, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Vice-President, The Lady Jane Taylor; Hon. Secretary, Thomas Tully, Esq.,

Promotes, by means of advice and material help, the emigration to the Colonies of respectable Englishwomen of all classes. It is in communication with committees and homes of reception for those sent out by its means at Adelaide, Brisbane, and Sydney, in Australia, and with Miss Richardson, the Government Agent for the Dominion of Canada, whose address is—Canadian Immigration Department, Point Levis, Quebec, Canada.

The emigrants can remain in these homes until suitable employment is found. The Society does not generally make gifts, but grants loans, in the form of payment for passages, to be repaid by the emigrant or her friends with 5 per cent. interest; a member of the Committee, if possible, visits, on shipboard, each party of emigrants, to secure proper supervision. 44 free passages were given in 1884. The number of emigrants

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assisted for year ending 31st May, 1884, was 128—viz., 72 domestics, and 56 professional and shopkeeping. Of these 27 went to New South Wales, 27 to New Zealand, 28 to Canada, 43 to Queensland, 2 to South Australia, and 1 to Tasmania.

FOR CHILDREN.

I. DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES. President, Marquis of Lorne; Vice-President, Lord Kinnaird; Treasurer, W. Fowler, Esq., M.P., 35, Cornhill, E.C.; Managing Director, T. J. Barnardo, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

For the year ending 31st March, 1886, 301 boys and 119 girls emigrated to Canada, where there is a large distributing dépôt and homes, at Toronto and Peterboro', Ont. Expenses, £4,537. The children are carefully trained first, and nearly all do well. There is a great demand for them in Canada. Address communications to the office. An Industrial Farm is now being started in Manitoba.

II. THE BOYS' HOME, 95, Southwark Street, S.E. Council, Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, and four others.

Emigration Branch.—In 1885 sent out 100 boys to Canada, chiefly the North-west. They obtained situations at average wages of 7s. a week, with rise after first year. £10 covers cost of outfit and fare of one boy to the North-west. Contributions should be headed 'The Juvenile Emigration and Colonisation Fund.'

III. THE BOYS' HOME, Regent's Park Road, N.W. Secretary, H. James; Chaplain, Rev. J. Street.

Seven boys were sent out to Canada in 1884.

IV. THE CHILDREN'S HOME, Bonner Road, Victoria Park, London, E. Principal, The Rev. T. B. Stephenson; Treasurer, James E. Vanner, Esq., 1, Coleman Street, E.; Secretary, Mr. John Pendlebury, at the Home. Canadian Branch, Hamilton, Ontario, under the Rev. J. S. Evans.

Emigration Work.—During 1885, about 80 children were sent to the Colonies, mainly to the Canadian Home. All the children are trained before emigration, and are visited periodically in the Colonies. Cost about £9 per head.

V. CHURCH OF ENGLAND CENTRAL SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS, 32, Charing Cross, S.W. A Branch of this Society to promote the Emigration of Children is now established. Chairman of Committee, The Bishop of Bedford; Hon. Sec., E. de M. Rudolf, Esq.; Clerical Sec., the Rev. J. W. Horsley.

Objects.—To open a Boys' and a Girls' Home in Canada, for children sent out from here. The children are placed with communicants of a Church in Canada in full communion with the Church of England, where they are regularly visited. The purchase of the Girls' Home at Sherbrooke, Ontario, was completed by January, 1885. Twenty-five girls left for Canada in 1885, under the Rev. J. Bridger, and have found good homes. A party of girls between the ages of 6 and 12 left last April under the same guidance. £10 will pay for outfit, passage, and reception of one child. Funds needed.

VI. MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME OF INDUSTRY, 60, Commercial Street, Spitalfields, E. TRAINING HOME, 2 and 4, Tower Street, London Fields, Hackney, E.

Receives destitute children and trains them for emigration to Canada (Home at Stratford). The children should be orphans or destitute, and aged—boys 10 to 14 years, and girls under 10. Payment varies according to circumstances. £10 will pay (nearly) for the training, outfit, and passage of one child. Preference is given to orphans, fatherless or motherless. Crippled or deformed children are ineligible.

The Home is managed by Miss Macpherson and a council of seven gentlemen. Inmates in training number from 60 to 100. About 200 were sent out in 1885, and over 4,000 since opening. The children are regularly visited in Canada.

VII. THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 'CHICHESTER' AND 'ARETHUSA' TRAINING SHIPS, AND FARM HOMES. Head Office, 25, Great Queen Street, Holborn, London. President, The Earl of Jersey; Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Hubbard; Secretary, William Williams.

Emigration Work.—Sends out to Canada a large number of boys, previously trained and educated in the Society's Homes.

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Has established, under Mr. and Mrs. Ward, a Reception Home, called the Shaftesbury Boys' Home, at Hamilton, Ontario. The boys are received there, and then placed out in situations. It will become a centre of work, and the boys can go to it for advice and assistance. It is intended to buy a house and land, where the boys may learn Canadian farming before being placed out with farmers. £2,000 are needed for this useful object.

VIII. MISS RYE'S HOME FOR DESTITUTE LITTLE GIRLS,
Avenue House, High Street, Peckham, S.E. Patroness,
H.R.H. the Princess Louise; Treasurer, Francis
Buxton, Esq., M.P.; Secretary, Miss Lizzie Still, at
the Home.

Receives destitute little girls and sends them to the Home at Niagara, in Canada, whence they are placed out in families to be trained for service, the younger ones being adopted by patrons and brought up as their own children. Application to be made at the Home. One hundred and sixty-four little girls were taken to Canada in 1884, 123 in 1885, making 2,500 since 1869. Expenditure (1884), £3,904 19s. 8d.

IX. ST. GEORGE AND BLOOMSBURY REFUGE, Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C.

X. THE ST. VINCENT HOME FOR BOYS, Harrow Road, London, W. Address the Rev. Lord A. Douglas, at the Home.

Thirty-seven boys, ages 7 to 14, were taken to Canada in 1882 and placed out with farmers. Lord A. Douglas took out 35 more in 1884, and reports that of the previous 37, 36 are doing very well; 7 were sent out in 1885. There is a Reception Home in Ottawa, presented by Mr. Barry Hayes. £500 is needed to complete the purchase of Branch Home and 400 acres in Portland, Ottawa, where it is proposed to train children from 4 to 10 years of age.

GENERAL EMIGRATION.

London.

I. BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY. President, The Lord Mayor; Treasurers, The Lord and the Hon. A. F.

Kinnaird; Secretary, W. Standish Haly, Esq., 4, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.

Is raising a fund to promote emigration.

II THE CENTRAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

See page at end for objects and members. Has organised deputations to Government and other bodies, convened conferences, published pamphlets, provided large numbers of free lectures on the Colonies and Emigration, &c. Apply to the Hon. Secretary.

**III. CHRISTIAN HOME FOR EMIGRANTS, Brunswick Hotel,
Blackwall Station, London. Hon. Secretary, George
Hamilton, Emigrants' Home, Blackwall.**

Contains 300 beds, bath, reading, and dining rooms, most conveniently situated for emigrants to America, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms: Board and lodging, 2s. per head per day, for parties (not less than 20); single travellers, 2s. 6d. per day. Emigrants by steamboat to land at Brunswick Pier, Blackwall; by railway, from Fenchurch Street Station to Blackwall Station, or from Broad Street Station to Blackwall Station, every quarter of an hour. Emigrants from the North can book to Blackwall Station.

The Home is specially opened by the following gentlemen for the protection of strangers and foreigners in London: Lord Radstock, 70, Portland Place, London; T. A. Denny, Esq., 7, Connaught Place, London; R. Paton, Esq., 43, Highbury Quadrant, London; E. Trotter, Esq., 5, Montagu Square, London; E. Clifford, Esq., 52, Wigmore Street, London; the Hon. Granville Waldegrave, 70, Portland Place, London; H. W. Maynard, Esq., 34, Gracechurch Street. Corresponding Members: Count Andrew Bernstorff, 5, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse, Berlin; Capt. Ahlberg, Stockholm; Consul-General Hansen, Bredgade, Copenhagen.

Its agents will meet emigrants at all docks and railway stations, to convey emigrants and luggage to the Home, for moderate charges. All communications to be addressed to the Manager, Mr. A. Wilke, Emigrants' Christian Home, Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall Station.

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IV. CHURCH EMIGRATION SOCIETY. Patrons, The Archbishop of York and others. Committee, Sir A. Galt, Dean Bromby, Hon. and Rev. Canon Leigh, W. Inglis, &c. Hon. Secretary, Rev. Canon Cooper. Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Formed in 1886 to arrange emigrant passages, assist them with funds, protect women *en route*, connect colonial and home clergy for the benefit of emigrants.

V. CLERKENWELL AND CENTRAL LONDON EMIGRATION SOCIETY (1867).

Assists families and individuals to the Colonies. Has already assisted 4,827 persons to the Colonies. Application must be made to the Chairman, the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrooke Row, Islington, N., at 10 A.M., or by letter. 4,755 persons have been helped out. The amount of aid varies. Treasurer, Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

VI. COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Sends out many families and single men, as well as women. Apply as directed in II., IIa., and IIb., on pages 11 and 12.

VII. THE EAST END EMIGRATION FUND. President, The Duke of Manchester; Vice-Presidents, The Bishop of Bedford and Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart.; Chairman, The Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Stepney; Hon. Secretaries, Captain Hamilton, and W. E. Mann, Esq.; Treasurer, F. N. Charrington, Esq.

This Society meets every Friday evening throughout the year at 7.30, and Saturdays at 11, at the Hall, 31, Mile End Road; and assists only the East-end poor. It aims at helping deserving cases with one-half of the required passage-money. All emigrants must be approved by the Agent-General of the Colony they go to.

A Savings Bank has been opened, where intending emigrants can deposit their savings, from 6d. upwards. General information on each Colony is given at the meetings. About 350 persons were sent out in 1885, 280 to Canada and 70 to Queensland; over 1,300 since 1882. Expenses for 1885 were £1,200. Funds much needed.

Mrs. Vatcher (St. Philip's) superintends the female emi-

grants. Apply to her at the Hall (above) any Friday evening after 7.30, or any Friday morning at St. Philip's Vicarage, Stepney, E. She will thankfully receive presents of clothing for emigrants.

VIII. THE EAST LONDON FAMILY EMIGRATION FUND. Hon. Sec., Lady Hobart, 15, Eccleston Square, S.W.

Assists *families* to Canada. 3,668 persons helped out since 1868. 113 persons sent out in 1885. Emigrants are expected to pay or repay what they can.

IX. Miss J. E. GROOM'S EMIGRATION FUND. Address to her at the Bible Mission, Morley Hall, Hackney, E.

Emigrates deaf and dumb persons. Is starting a settlement at Wolseley, North-west Canada.

X. JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS (1859), 13, Devonshire Square, London, E. Secretary, Mr. M. Stephany, at the office; Chairman of Emigration Committee, A. Rosenfeld; Hon. Secretary, Henry Peartree. Apply at office, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 9 to 11.

The Board only assists cases suitable for emigration. Emigrants must find half the passage-money, the rest is contributed by the Board and private donors. This rule 'appears to have a good and self-reliant effect.' The amount provided by emigrants themselves is noticeable and satisfactory. To ascertain the prosperity of those sent out, a paper with questions concerning his experiences is now given to each emigrant; he is desired to return this answered within two months of his arrival abroad. 169 cases (31 natives, 110 Poles), representing 351 souls, were sent out in 1885. Out of the 169 cases, 157 went to the U.S.A. Total cost, £1,158 11s. 2d., of which the emigrants provided £421 1s. 6d. and the Board £256 10s. 8d.

In addition the Relief Committee sent 583 cases to the Continent, 57 to other parts of the United Kingdom (604 were foreigners), representing 933 souls, at a cost to the Board of £461 13s. 6d. The rest was supplied by private donors and the emigrants themselves. Total amount therefore spent by the Board on emigration in 1885 was £718 4s. 2d. Total number of emigrants was 1,334.

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XI. JEWS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY (1853).

President, Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., 5, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W.; Treasurer, W. Josephs, Esq., 27, Lancaster Road, Westbourne Park, W.; Hon. Secretary (to whom application should be made), G. L. Lyon, Esq., 8, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Help to emigrate is given only to Jews who have resided in this country many years. 285 persons were emigrated in 1884, most of whom went to the United States and Canada. 6,077 persons have been assisted to emigrate since the foundation of the Society.

XII. KENSINGTON EMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.—President, The Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn; Treasurer, W. Alexander, Esq., Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W.; Hon. Secretary, Rev. E. Hoskyns, 77, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.

Emigrants must apply to the Committee, at St. Clement's Church Rooms, 235, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill. Fridays, 6 to 7 P.M.

XIII. LONDON COLONISATION AID SOCIETY.—Committee: Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P. (*Chairman*), Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis de Winton, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. Rankin, Rev. H. Huleatt, Mr. W. Peacock Edwards. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Bousfield; Hon. Secretaries, The Rev. G. H. Watkins, jun., Sennowe, Bushey, to whom communications should be addressed, and Mr. F. F. Mackenzie; Hon. Consulting Counsel, Mr. Henry Fellows.

See page 36. Twenty families were sent out on 24th April, 1884, by the Allan Line, as an experiment only. No others should apply until the Committee pronounce this experiment a success. Those sent out repay principal and interest by annual instalments.

XIV. LONDON SAMARITAN SOCIETY AND HOMERTON MISSION, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Director, Mr. J. J. Jones.

562 emigrants were taken out in 1885. Of these 347 went to Canada, 94 to the United States, 18 to Australia, 63 to Queensland, and 29 to New Zealand. Personally conducted parties to Canada. Not very good.

XV. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF STATE-DIRECTED EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION. Chairman, Lord Brabazon; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred Simmons. Offices, 84, Palace Chambers, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Are arranging meetings, conferences, &c.

XVI. THE ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION (1864), 65, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Treasurer, C. E. Hunt, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, The Rev. Canon Scarth; Secretary, William E. Franks.

Supplies emigrants with books free, and secures lodgings for them. At Liverpool, with the support of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in direct connection with the parish church, it provides for the visitation of emigrants on board ship. In London nine of its clergy visit emigrant ships.

XVII. ST. KATHERINE'S MISSION EMIGRATION FUND. Hon. Treasurers, The Rev. T. S. Johnson, St. Helena Gardens, Rotherhithe, and The Rev. H. Wells, 41, Credon Road, Rotherhithe New Road, S.E.; Hon. Sec., Miss Charrington, Mayfield, Chislehurst. Apply to one of these.

Emigrates persons from parts of South London. Began in 1885. Has sent out 57 (mostly single men) to Canada, one family to New South Wales, at a cost of £283. It is hoped, if funds come in, to extend the work to the whole of South London.

XVIII. SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY. Committee, Lord Dorchester, the Rev. A. Mearns, Messrs. Walter Hazell and G. W. Dodds, &c. Apply to the Rev. R. Mackay (Secretary), 50, Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street, on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday evenings, 7 to 8.

Gives correct information on emigration; keeps a savings

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bank for emigrants' deposits, grants loans to emigrants. Helped out in 1885 over 100 persons, chiefly to Canada. Funds greatly needed. Recommended.

XIX. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE ; EMIGRATION COMMITTEE. *Vide pp. 13 and 65.*

Apply to the Chaplain, the Rev. John Bridger, St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. Large numbers conducted to Canada, but not assisted with money. Recommended.

Country.

I. BATH SELF-HELP EMIGRATION CLUB.—Hon. Sec., Charles Jensen, Ashwick Court, Ashwick, near Bath.

Formed May, 1886. Subscriptions 3d. a week, payable at 20, Monmouth Street, on Saturdays, from 6 to 8 P.M.

II. BIRMINGHAM.—CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES at Beatrice Crescent, St. Luke's Road. Committee, George Baker, Esq., the Rev. J. J. Brown, Alex. M. Chance, Esq., Alfred Hill, Esq., William Middlemore, Esq., John T. Middlemore, Esq., Rev. A. R. Vardy.

The Homes were founded by Mr. J. T. Middlemore in 1872, 'to save boys and girls from falling into crime.' 1,220 children have been received and trained up to 31st December, 1885, of whom 1,126 have been taken to Canada. There is a receiving home, called the Guthrie Home, at London, Ontario. 116 children were emigrated in 1885. Annual expenses about £3,000; funds much needed. The names of persons who are willing to assist in the work are requested.

III. BRADFORD (*see p. 13*).

IV. THE BRIGHTON EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—Offices, Town Hall. Patrons, The Earl of Sheffield, Lady Cardross, Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, W. T. Marriott, Esq., M.P., and others; Chairman of the Executive Committee (which meets at Offices every Monday at 12 o'clock), Henry Willett, Arnold House; Hon. Secretary, John B. Haynes, 1, New England Road; Treasurer, A. Cooper, Esq., 8, Chesham Place. Inquiry Office, 47, Market Street. Hours, 10 to 12, and 2 to 4.

Helped out, in 1885, 61 men, 49 women (of whom 19 were single), 79 persons or children under 21 years, or 189 in all. Of these, 24 went to Queensland, 82 to Sydney, 2 to Adelaide, 1 to Tasmania, 11 to Melbourne, 1 to Perth, or 121 in all to Australia; of the rest, 7 went to New Zealand, 9 to Canada, 44 to the United States. The Society spent £186 0s. 9d. No office expenses. Funds needed. 100 applicants are now on the books.

V. THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY. President, Canon Percival; Treasurer, Miss Pease, Cote Bank, Westbury-on-Trym. Committee, Mrs. Croggan, Mr. M. Whitwill, &c. Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Luard, 2, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton. Agent, Mrs. Birt, Victoria Cottage, St. Paul's, where men should apply on Thursdays from 7.30 to 8.30 P.M., and women on Mondays from 3 to 8 P.M.

Sent out 53 persons—mostly young girls—between April, 1885 and 1886. Expenses, £246 12s. 8d. Funds wanted.

VI. BRISTOL.—CANADIAN HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS, 9, Bishop Street, St. Paul's. President, Mrs. Pease; Treasurer, Mrs. Croggan, Beaufort Road; Secretary, Miss Pease, Cote Bank, Westbury-on-Trym.

Emigrated 17 girls to Canada and United States of America between March 1884 and 1885.

VII. CRYSTAL PALACE SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY. Patrons: Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Mr. Justice Grantham, &c. Chairman, Rev. J. Rice Byrne; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. Chetham-Strode, Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood.

Receives deposits of not less than 1s. from emigrants, on Fridays and Saturdays, 7 to 9 P.M.

Formed at the end of 1885. Emigrants must pay at least half their own passage. Subscriptions of money or clothes received by Hon. Secretary.

VIII. DERBYSHIRE (*see* p. 13).

IX. LEAMINGTON (*see* p. 13).

X. LEEDS (*see* p. 13).

XI. LINCOLNSHIRE (*see* p. 13).

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XII. LIVERPOOL.—THE REV. FATHER NUGENT, 2, Hornby Road, Walton, Liverpool.

Has long been actively promoting Catholic Emigration from Connemara, Liverpool, and other parts. There is no Society or Committee to provide help or funds. Some of the emigrants go to Canada, but most of them to Minnesota, U.S.A.

XIII. LIVERPOOL.—CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY.
Committee, Dr. O'Reilly, the Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. R. Yates, Rev. T. Murphy, &c. Treasurer, Mr. E. Bucknall; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Doughan, 99, Shaw Street.

Emigrated 187 children to Canada in 1884, and in 1885 up to June, 136. Homes provided for the children in Canada. Successful. Funds needed.

XIV. MANCHESTER.—COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY. This branch of the Society (*see* p. 11) is under the direction of Miss Emily Faithfull. (*See* Lieut.-Col. E. S. Savage, 9, Albert Square.**XV. MANCHESTER.—YOUNG MEN'S EMIGRATION ADVICE SOCIETY;** branch of the Y.M.C.A. Secretary, W. H. Newett, 56, Peter Street.

Has given advice to, and found situations with farmers in Canada (no premiums), for about a thousand young men, from 1881 to 1886.

XVI. MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES, AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Strangeways, Manchester. Hon. Secretaries, Leonard K. Shaw and Gilbert R. Kirlew, Frances Street, Strangeways. Treasurer, Henry Charlton, Esq., Blackfriars Street.

Emigration Work.—Sent 15 to Canada in 1884. Expenses for training, outfit, passage, &c., £158 16s. Funds much needed.

XVII. OLDBURY AND LANGLEY SELF-HELP EMIGRATION CLUB. President, A. M. Chance; Chairman of Sub-Committee, E. F. Chance; Hon. Secretaries, A. Trowbridge and Rev. E. Johnson.

Formed April, 1886. Subscription is 2d. a week, payable at Park Lane Coffee House on Fridays, from 5 to 7 P.M.

XVIII. REDHILL.—FARM SCHOOL. Patron, The Queen; Chaplain, Rev. A. Jackson; Secretary, J. Trevarthen.

Emigration Work.—Receives criminal boys under 16, sentenced to at least three years' detention; teaches them farm work and a trade. Has emigrated 1,424 boys to the Colonies since 1849. Of 91 emigrated in 1882-4, 85 are doing well, and 5 have been re-convicted. Thirty-one emigrated to Canada in 1885 at a cost of £267 1s. 10d. for passage and outfit. Annual net cost of each boy for training and maintenance is £23 13s. 2d.

XIX. SALISBURY DIOCESAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF FRIENDLESS GIRLS. Emigration Sub-Committee: Mrs. Torrance, Norton House, Warminster, Hon. Secretary; Mrs. Fiske, Stockton Rectory, Bath, Treasurer; Lady F. Bruce, Marlborough; Mrs. Oldfield, Shaftesbury; Mrs. Carr Glyn, Sherborne.

Was formed in 1885 to send out children and girls to the Colonies. Apply to one of the above ladies. Sent out in 1885 from Wilts, 7 children (workhouse) and 3 girls.

XX. SOMERSETSHIRE AND BRISTOL COLONIAL EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION. Chairman, The Mayor of Bath; Treasurer, Edmund H. Dickinson, Berkeley House, Frome; Hon. Secretary, Charles Jensen, Ashwick Court, Ashwick, near Bath.

Formed May, 1886. Objects. (1) To assist emigrants with advice and money. (2) Emigrate *children* through Dr. Barnardo. (3) Ladies to make clothes for emigrants. Funds needed.

XXI. TORQUAY (*see p. 13*).**XXII. WAKEFIELD** (*see p. 13*).**XXIII. WESTON-SUPER-MARE** (*see p. 13*).**XXIV. WIMBLEDON EMIGRATION SOCIETY.** Chairman, H. W. Maynard, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, D. H. Scott, Esq., 8, Thornton Hill, Wimbledon.

Receives the savings of intending emigrants, gives them information, and assists them to the Colonies by loans of money or otherwise at a maximum of £2 a head. Men must apply at the Coffee Palace, Wimbledon Hill Road, between

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8 and 9 P.M. on Fridays ; and Miss Whittuck will receive the applications of women between 9 and 10 A.M. each week day at the Mission House, South Wimbledon. Sixteen persons assisted out in 1885. Income, £51 8s. 8d. A subscription of 10s. a year, or a donation of £5, constitutes membership. Funds much needed.

XXV. WINCHESTER EMIGRATION LOAN SOCIETY.—Hon Secretaries: J. C. Warner, Esq., Northlands, Winchester; The Rev. A. Gerald Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester.

Assists families and individuals to the Colonies.

Since March, 1883, 119 persons have been assisted by information, advice, and introductions from the Society to their correspondents in the Colonies. 66 of these received grants from the loan fund. Two or three have sent back money for their families to join them.

XXVI. WORCESTER (*see* p. 13).

XXVII. YORKSHIRE LADIES' COUNCIL OF EDUCATION. Leeds Branch of the Colonial Emigration Society. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Fenwick. Offices, 5, Tower Buildings, Upper Albion Street, Leeds. Hours, 9 to 10 daily. On Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 also.

SCOTLAND.

I. ABERDEEN LADIES' UNION. President, The Countess of Aberdeen.

Emigration Branch. — Superintendent, Miss Anne Macdonald, 7, Queen's Terrace; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Miller, 9, Rubislaw Terrace; Working Committee, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Routh, Miss Fenwick Bisset.

Was formed in 1884. In 1885 helped out (wholly or in part) 11 girls to Canada and Australia; expenses, £65 2s. 6d. 25 girls have applied to March, 1886, chiefly for Western Australia. Subscriptions and gifts of clothing much needed.

II. LADY GORDON CATHCART'S EMIGRATION WORK.

Eleven families (51 souls) left Benbecula in April, 1883, and 46 families (239 souls) in 1884, for near Moosomin, North-

west Canada. £100 was lent to each family, and £50 to each single man (*vide* p. 36). North-West Land Company took a share of expenses in 1884. Colony doing very well. For further information, see Professor Ramsay's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for January, 1885; or apply to W. P. Edwards, Esq., Chambers, 21, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

III. ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES. Apply to W. Quarrier, 318, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Emigration Work.—Children must be healthy, destitute, and between 4 and 14 years old. A year's training costs £12, passage and outfit £10. In year ending October 31, 1885, 339 children (140 girls) were emigrated to the corresponding Canadian Home, Marchmont, Belleville, Ontario; very successful; hope to send a much larger number next year, if funds come in.

IV. THE SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS' AID ASSOCIATION. Patron, The Duke of Buccleuch; President, James Cowan, Esq.; Chairman of Executive Committee, Alex. Dennistoun, Esq.; Hon. Treasurer, Thomas Scott, jun.; Hon. Secretary, John Greig, 10A, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Objects.—(1) To promote State-directed Emigration; (2) To give information on the Colonies; (3) Assist emigrants by loans.

IRELAND.

I. MR. TUKE'S FUND. Committee: Duke of Bedford (President); W. H. Smith, M.P. (Chairman); Sam. Whitbread, M.P. (Vice-Chairman); James H. Tuke, &c. Hon. Treasurers, J. G. Barclay, Arnold Morley, M.P.; Hon. Secretaries, Sydney C. Buxton, 15, Eaton Place, S.W., Howard Hodgkin, 109, Park Street, S.W.

Instituted in March, 1882, to promote family emigration from West of Ireland. 9,482 persons assisted out to U.S.A., Canada, and Australia, in 1882-3-4. Average cost per head, £7 4s. 6d.; total cost, £68,500, of which Government supplied £44,000 (*see* Arrears of Rent Act, 1882, sec. 20, and Tramways Act, 1883, sec. 12). Work has now ceased, but the Executive still exists in case of need.

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II. MR. VERE FOSTER'S IRISH FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.

Apply to Vere Foster, Esq., Belfast. From 1880 to October, 1884, out of 34,000 who applied, 20,250 girls were assisted out from West of Ireland to Canada, U.S.A., and Australia. Average age 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cost £28,934 2s.; office expenses, £265 18s.; receipts, £29,200. Fresh funds much needed.

CANADA.

Area (without Newfoundland, which has 40,200 square miles).—3,406,542 square miles—nearly as large as Europe. Population 4,324,810 in 1881—a little larger than that of London. With magnificent rivers, lakes, mountains, and forests. Each Province elects its own Parliament. Dominion Parliament at Ottawa consists of Senate appointed for life by the Crown, and House of Commons, elected by free suffrage. Governor-General is appointed by the Crown. Local government prevails.

Education is very good everywhere; for the most part free and non-sectarian. No State religion; churches and Sunday schools are voluntarily supported. In 1881 there were 742,981 Methodists, 676,165 Presbyterians, 296,525 Baptists, 1,791,982 Roman Catholics (mainly in the Province of Quebec), and 574,818 Church of England.

Climate.—Glorious summers; winters (middle of November to end of March) very severe, but dry, bright, and healthy. Ground covered with snow, rivers blocked. Work in winter is slacker.

Persons who should Emigrate.—Farmers, male and female farm labourers, female domestic servants. Miners should go, if at all, to British Columbia, or to Pictou, N.S., and Cape Breton. Coal is also being mined in the North-West, near Fort McLeod. Emigrants should bring a letter of recommendation from minister or last employer.

Persons who should not Emigrate.—Educated females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, persons unaccustomed to manual labour or who have no particular trade or calling, nor decorative handcraftsmen.

Best time to Emigrate.—End of March to middle of July. Agricultural labour is much wanted in the spring. People should not emigrate in the winter.

In sending out emigrants to Canada, a list should be sent a week or ten days before to the Secretary, Canadian Government Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, giving the name and trade of each emigrant. He will forward this list to the Dominion Government Agents in Canada, who will communicate the same to employers of labour there. By this means emigrants may find employers ready to engage them on their arrival in the Colony; they will always obtain good advice from the Government Agents. Miss Richardson superintends the female immigration, and has no difficulty in finding situations as servants for *respectable* girls above 14 years. Lists of names, ages, references, capabilities, and experience of the girls sent should be forwarded previously to her at the Dominion Government Immigration Department, Point Levis, Quebec, Canada.

Premiums to Farmers.—The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Emigration in Ottawa writes under date of March 22, 1884: 'I think that the practice of receiving large sums of money by persons who undertake placing young men out with farmers in this country is one that should in every way be disconcerted, and is really in its nature an imposition.' Instead of paying a premium, apply for directions and advice at the High Commissioner's office (page 37).

Vessels belonging to the following firms leave for Canada every few days:—

From Liverpool—Allan Brothers and Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool, and 103, Leadenhall Street, London.

“ “ Flinn, Main, and Montgomery ('Dominion Line'), 24, James Street, Liverpool.

“ “ The Canada Shipping Company ('Beaver Line'), 21, Drury Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.

“ London, calling at Plymouth—Allan Brothers & Co., 103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

“ Bristol—Flinn, Main, and Montgomery, 70, Queen's Square.

“ Mark Whitwill and Son, The Grove.

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From Glasgow—J. & A. Allan, 70, Great Clyde Street.
 " Londonderry—Allan Brothers & Co., Foyle Street.
 " Queenstown—James Scott & Co.
 " Belfast—Flinn, Main, & Montgomery (Mr. Gowan, Agent).

These vessels go to Quebec and Halifax in the summer, and to Halifax only in the winter. The Editor has travelled by the Allan Line. He can recommend that and all the above-named lines. For sailings of these and other lines, from these and other ports, see advertisements in daily papers.

Assisted steerage passages, including food, by the vessels of any of the above firms are given by the Canadian Government to female servants only, and to some agricultural labourers and their families. The price of these passages varies with, but is always less than, the ordinary fare of the Shipping Companies. For the above classes it is now £3 a head; children from 1 to 12 years about half price; under 12 months 10s. No assisted passages are now given to mechanics or labourers, for whom there is not much demand just now. The unassisted fare is £4.

	£	s.	d.
Broad Street, or Willesden—is per adult	0	12	6
Ditto, per child—3 to 12 years old	0	6	3
Child under 3 years			Free.

The Passenger's Sea Passage Warrant must be produced at the railway booking office. 112 lbs. luggage is allowed free to each person; excess is charged at half the ordinary rates.

The latest information about passages can always be had from the Steamship Companies or the Canadian Government Agents.

Practical Directions.—Emigration to Canada is very easy, and there are very few formalities to go through. Application forms for these assisted passages must be obtained from any of the above Steamship Companies, or from the Canadian Government Agents: Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol; Mr. T. Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. C. Foy, 35, Victoria Place, Belfast; Mr. T. Connolly, Northumberland House, Dublin. Fill up the form by stating age, occupation, where you want to go, declaration to settle in Canada (to be certified to by a clergyman or magistrate). Return the form filled up to Ship-

ping Company with deposit ; if approved, the Company will send you a ticket and instructions as to time and place of starting. Then get ready and pack up.

The fares are paid to the Steamship Companies as follows : £1 deposit on taking a berth, the remainder before embarking. Food and sleeping accommodation are provided ; but the emigrant must find for himself or herself the following kit : pillow, mattress, pannikin to hold 1½ pint, plate, knife, fork, and spoon : these may be hired (3s. 6d.) at the port of embarkation from the Steamship Companies ; half-price for children.

The hours of embarkation vary, but the emigrant must generally be in Liverpool in the afternoon of the day before the vessel leaves. Respectable lodgings may be obtained there by applying to the Rev. John Bridger, Emigration Chaplain, S.P.C.K., St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool.

Luggage.—Ten cubic feet (say a box 2½ feet in length and 2 feet in breadth and height) is allowed to each person ; half the above to children. Labels can be obtained from the Steamship Companies. Extra luggage is charged at 1s. per cubic foot. Put a few things in a small packet labelled 'Wanted,' for the voyage ; label the rest 'Not Wanted.' It goes in the hold and cannot be got at.

Clothes.—Warm clothes and bed-covering, or rug, are necessary, and cool things for the summer. Six articles of each kind of underclothing are ample.

Total expense, London to Quebec, may be reckoned as follows :—

	<i>Adults—Males.</i>	£	s.	d.
Rail to Liverpool	· · · ·	0	12	6
*Ocean fare	· · · ·	4	0	0
Hire of kit	· · · ·	0	3	6
Night in Liverpool	· · · ·	0	3	6
Food and sundries	· · · ·	0	5	6
		£	5	5 0

One pound less for female domestic and agricultural labourers, i.e. £4 5s. Those going from London save the fare from London to Liverpool.

* Variable, see above.

Half-price throughout for each child, *i.e.* £2 2s. 6d. or £2 12s. 6d.

Fares from Quebec.—It is advisable to pay here for an emigrant's ticket up country to his destination. Fares (variable: consult Steamship Companies or Canadian Government Agents) are as follows: Quebec to Montreal, 7s. 2d.; Ottawa (336 miles), 14s. 5d.; to Toronto (501 miles), £1 1s. 7d.; Hamilton (540 miles) £1 5s. 6d.; Guelph, £1 1s. 7d.; London (622 miles), £1 4s. 8d.; to Winnipeg (4 days), by Canadian Pacific Railway, for holders only of through tickets from this side, £1 18s.; Brandon, £2 6s. 2d.; Regina, £3 4s. 2d.; Calgary, £5 7s. 9d. Children by C. P. Railway (*a*) over 5 and under 12 years old, half-price; (*b*) 1 to 5 years, free.

No free railway tickets are now given by the Canadian Government to any emigrant, male or female.

Emigrants while travelling in Canada should have money for food, which can be bought at the stations good and cheap. The cost is about 2s. 6d. a day. An officer of the Government travels with parties to assist them.

A post-office order from an emigrant to himself taken out in England on a post-office in Canada is the safest way of taking money, better than in boxes or coin. £1 equals nearly 5 dollars.

Emigration Depôts—where emigrants are housed (they must provide their bedding and pay for their food) for a few days on arrival, and lists of vacant places kept—exist at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax (N.S.), St. John (N.B.), Kingston, Toronto, London (Ontario), Hamilton, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Emerson, Medicine Hat, and Calgary. Government agents are stationed here, and should be applied to on arrival. They will give every information free of charge. There is a special Home for the reception of female emigrants at Quebec. The office of the Women's Protection Immigration Society in Montreal is at 131, Mansfield Street—Patron, H.R.H. Princess Louise; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mussen. At Toronto girls in difficulties should apply to Mrs. Body, Trinity College, Toronto, President of the Girls' Friendly Society.

A young settler with some capital is recommended to work for six months as a farm labourer before taking up land himself, or, which is still better, to go through a course at—(1) the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph (yearly fee, £20);

apply to the President; or (2) the Albany Agricultural College, on the Belle Farm, Qu'Appelle Valley, N.-W. T., which will open in August, 1886; yearly fee, £125; Principal, Professor Tanner (write to him at the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, London). He will thus acquire the requisite knowledge for farming successfully.

LAND REGULATIONS, &c., IN CANADA.

* *Nova Scotia*.—Population, 440,572 in 1881. Area, 21,731 square miles. Capital, Halifax, Pop. 37,000. Out of 1,000 acres fit for cultivation. Produce of bushels per acre—wheat, 18; rye, 21; barley, 35; oats, 34. Wild land is 1s. 9d. an acre; improved farms, say of 100 acres with house and barn, £100. Ordinary day labour, 3s. 9d. to 5s. Food cheap. Fisheries, timber, minerals, and capital apples are plentiful. Winter less severe than farther west; coasts are foggy. Flannel shirts, 6s.; boots, 8s. to 14s.; blankets, 13s. per pair; rugs, 6s.; trousers, 12s.; beef, 3½d. to 7½d.; mutton, 3½d. to 4½d.; bacon, 7d.; tea, 1s. to 2s.; tobacco, 1s. 8d.; cheese, 8d.—each per lb.

* *New Brunswick*.—Population, 321,223 in 1881. Area, 27,322 square miles. Capital, Frederickton, Pop. about 7,000. Chief city, St. John, 29,000. Out of 13,000,000 acres fit for cultivation, 12,000,000 acres are still unimproved. 100 acres of land are given to any settler over 18 who pays £4 in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to £2 a year for three years. He must reside there, build a house and clear two acres within two years, and ten acres within three years. Winter (cold), December to March. Produce of bushels per acre on superior land in 1884—wheat, 20 to 30; barley, 29; oats, 34; potatoes, 226. Timber plentiful; fisheries second to Nova Scotia. Food and clothes much the same as in Nova Scotia. Mutton 3d. to 4d. per lb.; and boots, 8s. to 13s.

* *Prince Edward Island*.—Population, 108,921 in 1881. Area, 2,133 square miles. Capital, Charlottetown, Pop. 11,500. Agricultural products—wheat, oats, and also potatoes. Land, £4 an acre, nearly all taken up. Professor Sheldon speaks well of the province. Agricultural labourers get, he says, £16 to £30 a year, with board and lodging.

* The Maritime Provinces.

Quebec.—193,355 square miles, more than two-thirds still un-surveyed. Population 1,359,027, chiefly of French descent, and Roman Catholics. Chief towns, Quebec (capital) and Montreal, with large manufactures. Snow remains for five months. Farms are bought at from 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. Free grants of 100 acres to anyone over 18; also a house must be built and 12 acres under cultivation at the end of the fourth year. People are chiefly agricultural. Produce of bushels per acre—wheat, 17; barley, 35; oats, 32. Wheat 5*s.*, barley 2*s.* 4*d.*, and oats, 1*s.* 4*d.* per bushel. Beef and mutton 5*d.* to 6*d.*, cheese 7*d.*, bread 2*1*/*2**d.* per lb. Taxes 4*d.* to 10*d.* per acre; wages lower than in Ontario. Flannel shirts 6*s.* to 9*s.*, cotton ditto 3*s.* to 4*s.* Boots, for men, 14*s.*; shoes, 10*s.*; for women, 10*s.* and 8*s.* respectively. Blankets, per pair, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* Flannel, per yard, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* Fisheries fair. Lumber trade of Quebec is large. Country is good for stock-raising, to which more attention is now being turned.

Ontario.—Population, 1,973,228. Area, 144,600 square miles. Chief towns, Toronto (capital), Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston. Is chiefly agricultural. Cleared farms with buildings at £4 to £20 per acre. Free grants in the north part of 200 acres to every head (male or female) of a family, and of 100 acres to anyone over 18. The settler must within five years have built a house, and have cleared and put under cultivation 15 out of each 100 acres granted; must reside on land six months in each year. The delegates from British tenant farmers and Professor Sheldon (1879-80) report very favourably of Ontario, especially of the south part, as being a beautiful farming country. Excellent fruits and vegetables are plentiful.

Wages (liable to change).—Per month, with board and lodging: general female servants, £1 1*s.* to £1 10*s.*; cooks, good, £2 16*s.* to £3 3*s.*; plain, £1 12*s.* to £2 8*s.*; parlourmaids, £1 12*s.* to £2; inexperienced girls for country, 12*s.* to £1; head nurses, £1 16*s.* to £2 8*s.*; second nurses, £1 to £1 8*s.*; good general servants, £1 12*s.* to £2; kitchen-maids, £1 4*s.* to £1 12*s.*; general country servants, £1 1*s.* to £1 10*s.* Farm labourers, 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week, with board and lodging; general labourers, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Manitoba.—Capital, Winnipeg; and *North-West Territories* (capital, Regina). Area, about 2,600,000 square miles.

Population, 200,000. The great wheat country of Canada. 160 acres are given for £2 fee to any person who is head (male or female) of a family, or male above 18, who lives on them six months a year for three years, erects a house, and cultivates the ground. Contiguous lands of 160 acres (pre-emptions) at 8s. 4d. to 10s. 5d. an acre. There are no free grants near the railway for more than 200 miles west of Winnipeg. A man may start a farm with £100 to £150. Experts testify to its great fertility. Winter, November to March, very cold (20° to 30° below zero at times), but residents speak well of it. Beautiful summers; summer frosts are only partial and occasional. Population has enormously increased during the last few years. The Far West is rough for females. Average yield of bushels per acre, without manure, from 1877-80: wheat, $27\frac{1}{4}$; oats, $58\frac{1}{2}$; barley, $45\frac{1}{2}$; potatoes, 308. Life here means hard, healthy work, and plenty of it. You will have a rough but warm wooden cottage, plain food, and all the game and fish you can kill; and though you will meet with some hardships and discomforts at first, you will, if strong and sober, soon cease to mind them. Read "Manitoba Described," by R. M. Christy (Wyman & Sons, London).

By § 38 of the Dominion Land Act of 1883 (chap. 17) it is provided: 'If any person or persons, thereunto authorised by the Minister of the Interior, place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba, or the North-West Territories, free of expense to the Government, the Governor in Council may order that the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred for such person or persons for passage-money, or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead [160 acres], or in providing horses, cattle, farm implements, or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant.' The Government will not convey to the settler the fee of his homestead until he has paid off the charge and interests. The principal money charged is not to exceed \$500 (£100), and not more than 6 per cent. interest is payable (*Id.*) This is a very important section, and the London Colonisation Aid Society (see p. 21) has been formed, under the auspices of Lady Burdett-Coutts, to take advantage of it.

In the North-West wages (less in winter) and cost of living are higher than in Ontario; life, except in the towns, is rough for women and children. Farm labourers, with board, £3 3s. to £6 per month; labourers in the city, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day; carpenters, 8s. to 12s.; bricklayers and smiths, 10s. to 14s.; general female domestic servants, £2 2s. to £3 3s. a month. Beef, 5d. to 7½d., and mutton, 7½d. to 10d. per lb.

British Columbia.—Area, 390,344 square miles; population, 50,000; capital, Victoria. Any male British subject over 18 may acquire the right to pre-empt any unoccupied, unsurveyed, or unreserved Crown lands, not exceeding 320 acres, to north and east of the Cascades, and 160 acres in other parts of the Province. The fee is 8s. 4d. The price of the lands when surveyed is not to exceed 4s. 2d. an acre, payable by four annual instalments. The settler must reside on and improve the land for four years. Pasture, timber, leases, &c., granted. Every person over 16 may obtain a mining claim on paying a fee of £1. The climate varies considerably. Along the coast the temperature ranges from 90° to 14° above zero, with a great deal of rain; in the interior, from 90° above to 30° below zero, with a very light rainfall. There is not much land for general farming. There is plenty of coal, magnificent forests of timber, and good fisheries. The through cheap route by the Canadian Pacific Railway is now opened. Wages: Farm labourers, £5 to £6 a month, with board. Female servants are scarce; general servants, with some knowledge of cooking and washing, will get £4 a month; ordinary labourers, 7s. a day; skilled labour at higher rates. Apply to the General Agent for British Columbia, Mr. H. C. Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

For free pamphlets and further information on Canada, apply to the Shipping Companies for times of starting, &c., and generally to the High Commissioner, or to the Secretary, Canada Government Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.

Area.—New Zealand is a group of three islands, called the North and South Islands, and Stewart's Island, containing in all 100,000 square miles (five-sixths of Great Britain and

Ireland), and a population in 1881 of 489,933, of whom 203,333 were Church of England, and only 220,328 were females, and about 44,000 Maories or natives. Government is popular and representative.

Chief Towns.—Population (about):—Wellington, the capital, founded in 1840, 22,000; Auckland, 32,000; Dunedin, 44,000; Christchurch, 32,000; Nelson, 8,000; Napier, 7,000; Oamaru, 7,000; Invercargil, 8,000; Timaru, 5,000; Hokitika, 4,000; Greymouth, 4,000; New Plymouth, 5,000.

Climate.—Very fine and healthy. No droughts. In North Island there is twice, and on South Island five times, as much rain on the west as on the east coasts. See below.

Education is secular, free, and compulsory for children between 7 and 13 years; 93 per cent. of persons over 15 years can read and write. There are also higher schools, and the University confers degrees. Assistant male pupil-teachers receive £30 to £60, and female £20 to £60 a year.

Churches, &c.—There is no State religion; every denomination supports itself. Places of worship, public libraries, friendly and building societies, mechanics' institutes, charitable institutions, savings banks, &c., abound, and all English amusements.

Manufactories are growing; chiefly, printing works, grain, and saw mills, breweries, tanning and currying works, pottery, and quartz-mining works.

New Zealand is now (since 1st Nov., 1885) divided into ten land districts, with very different natural features, climate, and capabilities. This variety must be borne in mind by intending settlers. Land generally may be bought from 20s. an acre on *deferred payments* at increased price of 25 per cent., or rented, as well as in manner mentioned below. The homestead provisions under Auckland apply to the whole Colony. The districts are—

(1.) Auckland. (Land Office for applications, Auckland.) Area of 17,000,000 acres, of which 673,713 acres only are cultivated, almost entirely with sown grasses. Average yield of wheat is 25 bushels per acre; over half a million sheep and 158,000 horses. Flax, fruits, the kauri pine and gum, as at Hokianga, especially flourish. The climate is sub-tropical; average (1) heat, 57° 6'; (2) rain-

fall, 45.306; (3) days on which rain falls, 185. Crown rural lands are 5s., 10s., 15s. an acre and upwards, or may be rented. Homestead lands are given, 50 to 75 acres to those above, and 10 to 30 acres to those below 18 years, on conditions of cultivation and of residence for five years. Some land, as in the extreme north, is poor; much is good clay soil, but some of this (1) wants draining, or (2) is inaccessible, (3) broken and covered with bush and forest. Coal is worked round Whangarei and Russell; gold fields round Coromandel and Thames employ 1,030 miners. Average wages 42s. to 48s. a week; food rather dear.

(2.) Hawke's Bay. (Land Office at Napier.) 4,000,000 acres; population 18,000; chiefly pastoral, for which it is extremely well suited; 2,302,381 sheep (Merinos, Lincolns, &c.) in 1883; rich alluvial plains in the south; several rivers; mean annual temperature is $57^{\circ} 56'$; only $19^{\circ} 26'$ colder in winter than summer; rainfall 37.260 inches. First-class Government land costs from £1 an acre; second-class, from 15s.; third-class, from 5s. Clearing bush land is trying, and costs 30s. to 50s. an acre. Some excellent agricultural bits in Wairoa, Kumeroa, and Kaikora; wheat 25, oats 26, barley 40 bushels, potatoes $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons, per acre. First-rate timber in the Seventy Mile Bush, near Takapau and elsewhere. The rabbits and the bush want clearing off, and more roads made.

(3.) Wellington. (Land Office at Wellington). 6,000,000 acres; well suited for small farms; beautiful valleys, rivers, and mountains. Much of the land wants clearing, which involves great labour; wheat averages 30 bushels an acre. There are 1,500,000 sheep. Rainfall is nearly 50 inches; average temperature is 55° , with fluctuations of 46° at Wellington and 55° at Wanganui; capital small farms round Masterton and Marton; flax round Foxton; timber round Palmerston; grazing land in many parts. Drawbacks are the rabbits, paucity of roads in parts, and labour of bush-felling. Crown land is from 20s. an acre.

(4.) Taranaki. (Land Offices at New Plymouth and Patea.) Settled in 1841 by the New Zealand Co. Area is 2,137,000 acres, of which 175,000 is cultivated; wheat

averages 21.85 bushels. Mean yearly temperature is 57°; only a mean of 16° difference between summer and winter. Rainfall is 58 inches. It offers considerable advantages to farmers with capital. The climate is pleasant in the Waimate Plains, by Opunake, the Waitara River, and in other parts the soil is most fertile; much excellent grazing country; flax and fruits grow well. Crown land costs from £1 an acre; excellent timber on the grand Mount Egmont (8,000 feet) and elsewhere.

(5.) Marlborough. (Land Office at Blenheim.) 3,000,000 acres, of which 125,274 are cultivated mainly with sown grasses; wheat 20 bushels an acre; sheep number 760,694; cattle 1,000. Agricultural Crown land costs from £1 an acre, pastoral land from 10s.; chiefly pastoral, with small farms at Kaikoura, small gold fields at Wakamarina, and timber at Havelock. Average temperature is 53°, and rainfall 35 inches.

(6.) Nelson. (Land Office at Nelson.) 7,000,000 acres; 192,300 under crops, chiefly sown grasses; wheat 24.61 bushels an acre; mean temperature 55°; difference between winter and summer only 17°; rainfall at Nelson 61 inches; much heavier on west coast, i.e. 90 to 95 inches; sheep number 694,391. Crown land costs 10s. to £2 an acre, or may be rented at 10 per cent. of sale value. Good fruits; extensive hop-gardens round Motueka; gold and coal mines at Collingwood, Westport, Lyell, Reefton, and Greymouth (coal only). The Amuri district is capital for small grazing or dairy farms.

(7.) Westland. (Land Office at Hokitika.) Area 3,046,000 acres, almost entirely forest and barren mountain land, very difficult of access; mean temperature is 52°; only 15° difference between summer and winter; rainfall very large, as always on the west coast, viz., 112.156 inches, as against 23 inches in London in 1885. Mount Cook is over 12,000 feet high. Abounds in timber and minerals; gold is the main industry, of which Kumara is the chief centre; 4,405 miners in Westland. Crown land costs £1 an acre.

(8.) Canterbury. (Land Office at Christchurch.) Settled by the Canterbury Association in 1850; 8,693,000 acres,

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a quarter of which is fertile plain, good for pasture and grain. Rainfall at Christchurch is 26 inches; wheat 25 bushels, potatoes 6 tons to the acre; sheep number nearly 4,000,000, chiefly merinos. Owing to the mild winter, no green crops need be grown for winter supply. Average temperature 52° , only 19° between summer and winter; excellent roads; Government land £2 an acre; fair pottery, woodware, and woollen works; fine timber round Lake Brunner and elsewhere; coal mines at Mallow; capital farms on the plains round Rangiora, Christchurch, Lincoln (Agricultural College here), Southbridge, Ashburton, Timaru, and Waimate.

(9.) Otago. (Land Office at Dunedin.) Area 13,500,000 acres; beautiful plains for farmers; dense bush on western seaboard; mean temperature 50° ; difference between summer and winter 16° ; rainfall at Dunedin, 32 inches; land under crop, 1,400,000 acres, of which nearly half was corn land; wheat 28, oats 39 bushels an acre; excellent roads; sixty-two working coal mines near Dunedin, Hampden, Kaitangata, &c.; gold at Roxburgh and Lawrence. A few woollen, tanning, metal, and woodware works. Public land in Otago costs from £1 an acre.

(10.) Southland. (Land Office, Invercargill.) Area 2,443,478 acres; rainfall 43 inches; mainly pastoral land, which costs £1 an acre; agricultural land £2. The land round Waimea Plains and Invercargill is most excellent; gold mines at Wakatipu and Naseby.

Persons who should Emigrate.—Farmers with capital (should have £2 to £3 an acre), farm labourers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and general handicraftsmen; and especially female domestic servants, cooks, dairymaids, &c.

Persons who should not Emigrate.—Clerks, shop assistants, candidates for police force or Government appointments, and governesses, unless certificated.

FARES AND ASSISTED PASSAGES.

Assisted passages are given to persons nominated by friends in New Zealand, and approved by the Agent-General. If such nominations are accepted by the Immigration Office in New Zealand, the nominator must pay there £10 per

adult; for children under 12 years, £5; children under 12 months go free.

Applications will be considered in the following order: viz., *nominations* (1) of separated families, (2) of relatives, (3) of single women not related, (4) of persons not included in the above classes. As a rule, nominations will be accepted for none but agricultural labourers, and single women suitable for domestic service.

Assisted passages, *without* the necessity of nomination, at above rates, will be given to farmers possessing £100, and £50 for each child over 12 years, and wishing to take up land in the Colony.

The person nominated will be advised of his nomination by his friend who nominated him, and by the Agent-General in London.

The ordinary unassisted steerage fares are as follows:—

(a) By steamships belonging to Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	London or Plymouth to Otago, Canterbury, £	s.	d.
Wellington, or Auckland (closed cabins with 2 berths)	each	23	0
Ditto (with 4 berths)	"	21	0
Ditto (open berths, men only)	"	16	16
Ditto to New Plymouth each person extra	2	2	0
Ditto to Nelson, Napier, or Bluff Harbour, ditto	1	1	0
Children under 12 years half-price; under 12 months free.			

By sailing ships (90 to 100 days) the fares from London to Otago, Canterbury, and Wellington, are 15 guineas for enclosed and 13 guineas for open berths, and extra to the other parts. Luggage free, 10 cubic feet per person. Children as above.

(b) Orient Line, Fortnightly Mail Service, apply to Anderson, Anderson, & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. Fares, £27, £25, and £20.

(c) By steamships from London or Plymouth—time, about 45 days—of New Zealand Shipping Company, Rochester Buildings, 138, Leadenhall Street, London. Fares about the same.

(d) Glasgow to Otago. Apply to P. Henderson & Co., 15, St. Vincent's Place, Glasgow.

For sailing of these and other lines, from these and other ports, see advertisements in daily papers.

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All steerage passengers are supplied with cooked food, but must provide at their own expense their own bedding, mess utensils, &c., costing about £1 : may be bought at Shepherd's, 55, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., or Goy's, 21, Leadenhall Street: 15 cubic feet of luggage each person free. Passengers desiring to embark at Plymouth get reduced tickets there at 15s. per adult, half-price for children under 12; those under 3 free.

There are depôts at London and Plymouth where emigrants are lodged and boarded before embarkation for about 2s. 3d. a day.

Clothes.—Some warm clothes for the voyage should be taken, also six articles of each kind of underclothing, and eight for children.

Wages (liable to change).—Farm hands from 20s. a week to £55 a year and found; married couples (agricultural) £60 to £85 and found; shepherds £50 to £80, and ploughmen £50 to £60 a year, and found (board and lodging); carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, and mechanics, 8s. to 12s. a day; cooks and laundresses £40 to £52, dairymaids and general domestic servants £26 to £40 a year and found.

Food.—Beef 3½d. to 6d. per lb.; mutton 3d. to 5d.; bread 6d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf; potatoes 5s. to 7s. per cwt.; butter and cheese, coffee and tea, about the same as at home; clothes 25 per cent. dearer.

Good information may be obtained at the Colonial Emigration Society, 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London. The Hon. Secretary has resided 12 years in the Colony.

For free pamphlets and general information apply to the Shipping Companies (as to sailings), or the Agent-General for New Zealand, 7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

TASMANIA.

Area.—A mountainous island (170 by 160 miles); settled in 1803. Government is popular and representative. Education is free, secular, and compulsory; no State religion. Sunday schools, charities, and friendly societies abound. Population 130,000; capital, Hobart Town. Manufactories, fair. Offers many excellent openings.

Climate.—Excellent, no extremes; average is 63° in summer and 46° in winter; very healthy, and especially favourable for children.

Agriculture.—Farming is fairly remunerative. Average yield for 1884 was 19·20 bushels to the acre. Land for agriculture from £1 per acre; pastoral lands from 5s. per acre, payable by 14 annual instalments, or may be rented at 4d. or 8d. a sheep a year.

There is some good land (Land Offices at Hobart and Launceston), but most of it is heavily covered with bush and timber, and difficult of access. Clearing the "scrub" is laborious; "burning it off" alone costs 15s. to 25s. an acre. Crops have lately suffered from rust and frost. *First-class* cleared farms cost £10 to £15 an acre. Capital required is £300 for every hundred acres. Soil is very varied, and fit for mixed farming; beautiful fruits and excellent timber; gum and pine, especially in the Forest of Arden, in the west. There are about 2,000,000 sheep, and the pasture is good. Excellent hops round New Norfolk.

Mines.—Mining is now the leading productive industry. The chief mines are (1) *gold*, 1,286 miners in 1881, at Beaconsfield and Lefroy; (2) *tin*, at Mount Bischoff, Mount Heemskirk, and Weldborough; (3) *coal*, at Labrobe on north coast.

Persons who should Emigrate.—Agricultural and general labourers, mechanics, and skilled (a few) labourers, tin-miners, and captains of mines (a few), and especially domestic servants, and women fit for house, laundry work, &c., but not dressmakers or shopwomen.

No assisted passages, and no Land Warrants for persons paying the full fare are now given. A few nominated passages may be obtained for friends here by residents in the Colony, paying £5 per male, £3 per female, £6 per married couple, children half price.

Unassisted steerage fares are from 16 (men only) to 22 guineas, including plentiful food. Children under 12 years half price; under 1 year, free. Passengers provide their own bedding, knives, plates, &c. Apply to—

Orient Line—London: Anderson, Anderson, & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Ditto Plymouth: J. T. Wright & Co., Duke of Cornwall Buildings.

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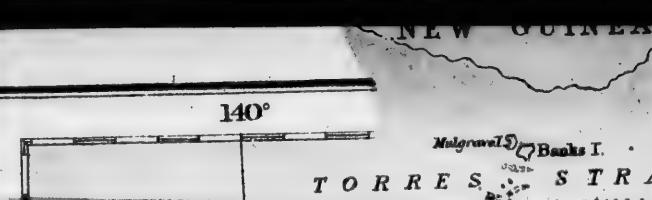
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Ditto Plymouth: Weekes, Phillips, & Co., Barbican and Millbay Pier.

P. Henderson & Co., 15, St. Vincent's Place, Glasgow.
And other lines advertised in daily papers.

There are Depôts at London and Plymouth where emigrants may board and lodge for payment before embarking.

Full information as to the current rate of wages can be obtained at the Immigration Depôts in the Colony, and lists of persons requiring servants, &c., are kept there.

Wages (liable to change).—(1) With board and lodging, per annum—farm labourers, £26 to £45; shepherds, £25 to £40; coachmen, £25 to £40; grooms, £20 to £30; gardeners, £25 to £45; cooks, £20 to £40; general female servants, £16 to £20; housemaids, £15 to £25; (2) per day, without rations—bricklayers, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, tanners, each 6s. to 9s. 6d.; ordinary labourers, 4s. to 7s.

Food.—Bread, 3d. to 3½d. per 2lb. loaf; beef, 4d. to 7d.; sugar, 3½d. to 4½d.; tea, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; butter, 1s. 4d. per lb.; flour, 12s. per cwt. Weekly expenses of man, wife, and two children without servant, including 10s. for rent and taxes of four-roomed cottage, 20lbs. of bread and of meat, besides other food, and clothing, about 42s.

For free pamphlets and other information, apply to the Secretary, Tasmanian Emigration Department, 36, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

QUEENSLAND.

Area.—668,497 square miles, or eleven times larger than England. Colony was created in 1859; six-sevenths of this is the unsettled or squatting region. The rest is the settled or agricultural in the south, and thirty miles inland all round the coast.

Population, 312,000, of which only about 130,000 are females. Capital, Brisbane (40,000); good openings.

Climate.—The northern half is within the tropics, and is very hot indeed, but still healthy in summer. Cooler in the south. Rainfall varies from 20 inches in the west to 100 in

north-east. At Brisbane it is 52 inches, or twice as much as in London : 104 inches at Cooktown in 1880. The Colony suffered from drought last year.

Pastoral employment is the most important industry. The best districts are the Darling Downs (1,000 to 2,500 feet), Clermont by the Peak Downs, Charleville, &c., where the air is cooler and there is more chance of rain. Sheep and cattle were, owing to the drought, reduced from 11,607,475 and 4,246,141 in 1883, to 8,994,000 and 4,162,000 respectively in 1885. 42,472,071 lbs. of wool were exported in 1885, valued at £2,181,918.

Fertile and illimitable grass lands cost $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an acre and expense of fencing. A settler has good wages, cheap meat, open-air life, good prospects. Bush life may seem wild and hard at first, but a strong and sober man will soon grow to like it. Droughts are the only real difficulty. A settler with capital should learn his work for a year or two before he takes up land. Read Finch-Hatton's 'Advance Australia.'

Agriculture.—Maize is the staple crop, then wheat, which is liable to rust. Sugar grows well in the north round Mackay, Townsville, &c., but few white men like the hot climate. Some of the land is scrub, which is very difficult to clear. Rent of land is from 3d. or, to buy, from 20s. an acre and expense of fencing. Homesteads (160 acres) may be bought at 2s. 6d. an acre *after* five years' residence on it, and expenditure of 10s. an acre. The rent previously paid goes towards the 2s. 6d. There is excellent land in the south and centre, on the Darling and other Downs, and on the coast, where cereals, fruits, and vegetables all grow well. There is also much valuable timber. Vast quantities have been ruthlessly destroyed by 'ring-barking,' &c., to make room for grass and corn.

Mines.—*Gold* is found in many parts, as at Gympie (population 10,000), Mount Morgan, Rockhampton; and Charters Towers* (8,000), Townsville, and Mount Palmer (hot) in the

* A resident writes to the Editor, March 25, 1886 :—Small sugar selectors—many are Scandinavian working men—are prospering greatly, but not settlers without capital. In spite of the high wages (labourers 10s. a day), many are out of work. Board and lodging cost 25s. a week; female servants in great demand at 15s. to 20s. a week. Some fever lately.

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north. Wages, 50s. to 60s. a week. Value of gold found up to 1884 was £15,852,480. Copper is found at the Peak Downs and elsewhere, and tin in the south.

Manufactories are increasing. There are nearly 900, of which 161 were sugar, and 104 steam saw-mills, and 94 brick-making works.

Description of Persons Eligible.

Assisted passages can be obtained by persons of good fame, being British subjects, who have not previously resided in any of the Australian Colonies, and who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Agent-General that they intend to remain permanently in Queensland, at the following rates:—

Fares from London.—Vessels leave Blackwall Pier (see III., p. 18):—

* Domestic servants, or daughters of assisted families, from 17 to 35, if domestic servants, and agricultural labourers, if single men from 17 to 35, free.

The rates for indented emigrants engaged by Queensland employers are males (15 to 45), £2; females (15 to 45) and children, £1 each.

Queensland Colonists can nominate persons for assisted passages upon the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.
Males or females 40 years to 55	4	0	0
Males, 12 years to 40	2	0	0
Females, 12 years to 40	1	0	0
Males or females, from 1 to 12 years	1	0	0

* These must go in separate ships, and not with 'assisted' emigrants, even though of the same family; except that where parents receive 'assisted' and their daughters 'free' passages, they may all go together. There is a library on board. Single women are placed in charge of a matron.

Kit for nominated and free passengers extra: £1 per adult; two children between 1 and 12 counting as one adult; but three children require two kits. No charge for child's kit below 3 years. The kit includes bed, blankets, knife, &c.

The class of persons most desired are farmers and others with small capital, also labourers and mechanics. By 'labourers' is to be understood those whose labour has been connected in some way with the land, such as farm servants, gardeners, vine dressers, road makers, miners, quarrymen, navvies, and the like, and such other persons as may be approved of. By 'mechanics,' such as engineers, fitters, engine drivers, railway carriage builders, blacksmiths, brick-layers, stone masons, sawyers, carpenters, wheelwrights, ship-builders, and the like.

The candidates most acceptable are young married couples, families with a large proportion of daughters, and female domestic servants of good character. All adults must be capable of working at their respective occupations.

The separate emigration of husbands and wives, and of parents and children under 15, or married persons with more than three children under 12, will not be assisted except under special circumstances.

No persons, whether adults or children, can be accepted unless they have been vaccinated, or have had the small-pox.

 Certificates of marriage must be exhibited to the Local Agent, also extract of the Register of Birth, or the Certificate of Baptism, specifying the age, for any children under twelve years, or if these cannot be procured, a declaration of age, signed before a magistrate, and witnessed by him.

Application and Approval.

Applications for assisted passages must be made to Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co., of 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow, or to the Local Agent, and an intimation of the probable date it will be convenient for the applicants to embark. For free passages apply to Agent-General, 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

It must be distinctly understood that the filling up the form confers no claim to a passage, unless the candidates are deemed desirable for the Colony, and can be accepted consistently with the shipping arrangements at the time the application is made.

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If approved of, the applicants will receive a passage as soon as arrangements will admit. But no preparation must on any account be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they have received answers stating that they are accepted, and have also received notice of the ship in which they are to embark, and of the time and place of joining her.

If any persons fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, or to proceed in the ship, or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding directions, they will not be able to claim a passage by any future ship, and the money paid will be forfeited.

Provisions and medical attendance will be supplied by the ship. Persons must bring their own clothing, which must not be less for each adult than as follows:—

Outfit of Clothing.—For males: 2 pairs white trousers, 1 pair slippers, 4 towels, 6 shirts, 3 sheets, 6 pairs of stockings, 2 flannel or Guernsey shirts, 2 pairs of strong shoes, 1 complete suit of strong exterior clothing, 1 straw hat. For females: 2 cotton dresses, 1 pair slippers, 4 towels, 6 shifts, 3 sheets, 2 strong flannel petticoats, 6 pairs of stockings, 2 pairs of strong shoes, 1 strong gown, 1 straw hat, broad brim. But for each child 9 shirts or shifts, 4 flannel waist-coats, and 1 warm cloak or outside coat, 6 pairs of stockings, 2 pairs of strong shoes, and 2 complete suits of exterior clothing are required. Necessary brushes and combs must be provided also. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended. The voyage lasts about three months, and very hot and very cold weather is experienced, especially by those in sailing ships.

It is desirable that parties should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade.

Steerage passengers are allowed 20 cubic or solid feet of luggage free. Children under twelve, 10 cubic feet. Two boxes of either of the following measurements will represent 20 cubic feet. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ feet; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot: or, length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet; breadth, 2 feet; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The owner's name and port of destination should be legibly painted thereon in white paint. As no boxes are allowed in the berths, and can only be got at occasionally, emigrants

must take out the articles they require for immediate use, and keep them *in bags* supplied for that purpose with their ship-kit.

On arrival in the Colony all passengers, unless going out under special agreement, will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to anyone willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. Many will find better chances of employment by landing at smaller ports north of Brisbane. Emigrants may remain for a few days after landing at Government depôts free of expense. The Government labour agents there will supply information, and free railway passes will be given to those proceeding into the country within fourteen days after arrival. Girls wanting lodgings or help at Brisbane, should apply to the Girls' Friendly Lodge, 10, Herbert Street, Spring Hill.

Queensland Government Savings Bank.—Emigrants may now transmit to Queensland money up to £200, by depositing it with the Agent-General (1, Westminster Chambers). It will receive interest at 5 per cent. for the first and 4 per cent. for the second £100, and be repayable at any branch of the Government Savings Bank in the Colony. For Form of Declaration apply to the Agent-General or Local Agent. Deposits up to £3,000, at 2½ per cent. from date of deposit till date of arrival in the Colony, will also be received.

The *unassisted* steerage fare to all Queensland ports is £18. Apply to Gellatly & Co., as above; and other lines advertised in the daily papers.

Wages (liable to change).—(1) With board and lodging per year: cooks, £30 to £40; laundrymaids, £30 to £50; housemaids, £20 to £26; housekeepers, £35 to £40; general servants, £20 to £35; nurses, £30 to £35; nursemaids, £18 to £25; waitresses, £30 to £35; dairy-women, £26 to £35; farm labourers, ploughmen, reapers, mowers, and threshers, £30 to £45; shepherds, £40 to £50; stock-keepers, £40 to £60; hut-keepers, £30 to £40; generally useful men on stations, £25 to £40; married couples as servants with family, £45 to £50—without family, £40 to £60; men cooks for hotels, £50 to £60; grooms, £30 to £50; gardeners, £45 to £60. (2). Per day, without board and lodging: tailors, masons,

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plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and quarrymen, 10s. to 11s.; brickmakers, 7s.; sheep-washers and general labourers, 5s. to 7s. Wages in the north are generally higher.

Food.—Per lb., beef and mutton, 4d. to 5d.; bread, 2d.; sugar, 3d. to 5d.; tea, 2s. to 3s. 1d.; flour, 2d.; potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d.; butter, 1s. to 2s.; bacon, 10d. to 1s. 1d. All kinds of tropical fruits are very cheap.

Applications may be made at 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London, which is a Colonial Government Selecting Agency.

For free pamphlets and further information apply to the Agent-General for Queensland, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

VICTORIA.

Area, &c., 87,884 square miles, a little smaller than Great Britain, or about a thirty-fourth part of the Australian continent, having high mountains and several streams. Government, popular and representative. Population, 952,836, nearly 60,000 more males than females. Over 618,000 are Protestants. Capital, Melbourne; founded 1837; population 305,000; a very fine city, with beautiful gardens and public buildings.

Climate.—Hot, but healthy. Mean for the year, $57\frac{1}{2}$ °. Summer very hot, winters mild. Average wet days in the year are 131, and yearly rainfall 26 inches.

Education.—Five-sixths of the children (six to fifteen years) attend the State schools, where a free secular elementary education is given. All children, whether they attend these or private schools, must pass a given standard. Out of every 10,000 children in 1881, 8,535 could read and write.

Friendly Societies.—Charities (no poor law), free libraries, mechanics' institutes, &c., English amusements, abound. No

State religion; 672 Church of England places of worship and 171 clergy are voluntarily supported.

Products.—(1) Gold to the value of £208,856,600 was raised between 1851 and 1883. Chief mines are round Ballarat and Sandhurst. Population, 40,000 each. (2) Wheat (14 bushels to the acre) and a little barley and oats; capital vegetables and fruits. Government land (320 acres) costs £1 an acre, payable over twenty years. £1 per acre must also be spent on improvement. Pastoral leases 2*d.* to 4*d.* an acre; from 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile in the Mallee country. Improved farms from £2 per acre. Sheep number about 11,000,000. (3) Vines, olives, and gum-trees.

Drawbacks.—Droughts and rabbits are destructive, and flies are very troublesome at first.

Wages in 1884.—(1) Per year, with board and lodging, cooks, £30 to £60; laundresses, £35 to £52; housemaids, £25 to £40; nursemaids, £20 to £35; general servants, £26 to £36; married couples, £60 to £90. (2) Per year, with rations, shepherds, £36 to £52; stockmen, £60 to £75. (3) Per week, and found, sheep-washers and farm-labourers, 15*s.* to 20*s.* (4) Per day of eight hours, blacksmiths, masons, moulders, plasterers, carpenters, bricklayers, wharf labourers, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; sailors, navvies, 6*s.* to 7*s.* (5) Per week, miners, £2 to £3. "Work brisk, steady demand for servants and labour." *Melbourne Argus*, April 19, 1886.

Prices.—Per lb., beef, 5*d.* to 8*d.*; mutton, 4*d.* to 6*d.*; bread, 1½*d.*; tea, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; bacon, 10*d.* to 1*s.* House-rent for artisans is dear, *i.e.* 8*s.* to 15*s.*, or good wooden houses 7*s.* 6*d.* a week. Clothes are dearer than in England. They are obtained cheapest at auction marts. Victoria being a highly protectionist colony, all imported articles are very dear.

There are no free or assisted passages to Victoria. Unassisted steerage fare by sail, £13 13*s.* and £14 14*s.*; apply to C. Bethell & Co., 110, Fenchurch Street, E.C. By Orient Line steamer (Anderson, Anderson, & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.), £16 16*s.* (for men only), £21, and £23. By Colonial Line (112, Fenchurch Street, E.C.), and Aberdeen Line (24, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Aberdeen),

from £15 15s. See Advertisements in daily papers for these and many other lines. Bedding, &c., by all lines, 20s. to 30s. extra. Applications may be made at the Colonial Emigration Society, 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London. Introductions given to governesses to the Colony. Apply for general information to Agent-General for Victoria, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area.—316,320 square miles, three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. First settled in 1788. The Government is popular and representative. Population, 922,000, 100,000 more males than females. Capital, Sydney. Population, 221,000; a splendid city with a splendid harbour.

Climate.—Beautiful and healthy. Hot in the summer (January and February). Greatest heat 99° in the shade, and lowest 39°. Rainfall at Sydney is 50 inches, or twice that of London. Plenty of rain along the coast, less in the west and on the flat country. Liable to droughts, which do much damage.

Education is compulsory for children between six and fourteen years; fee is 3d. a week per child. It is secular, but clergymen may appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction. Fourteen and a half per cent. of persons over ten years are illiterate. The Sydney University grants degrees, and is open to all. Sunday-schools, and all home societies and amusements abound. There is no State church. Protestants in 1881 numbered 516,512, of whom 342,359 were Church of England.

Pastoral wealth is the grand feature of the Colony. There were 32,000,000 sheep (chiefly Lincolns), and 1,408,353 cattle in 1884. They are very cheap to keep, as they find their own food and shelter, winter and summer.

Agriculture.—Total area under cultivation is 789,082 acres, employing 76,000 persons. Nearly a third is wheat, and a

sixth maize. All kinds of cereals (wheat 15 bushels an acre) thrive on the high lands of Bathurst, Goulbourn, Orange, &c., and New England districts in the north-east; but wheat in the lower parts is liable to rust, and towards the west to drought. Sugar thrives north of Sydney, and vineyards (for wine) are increasing.

Land is divided since 1885 into Western, Central, and Eastern divisions. It, A, may be *bought* (1) by persons over sixteen at £1 an acre, payable by instalments in E. (40 to 640 acres) and C. (40 to 2,560 acres) only, on condition of five years residence and fencing; (2) 40 to 320 acres in W., C., and E. by any person over twenty-one, to be fenced within twelve months, £1 per acre to be spent on improvements, but no residence required. Persons buying under 1 and 2 may buy or rent (from 2d. an acre) some adjoining land on similar conditions.

B, may be *rented*. (1) Pasture (a) £2 per year per 640 acres up to 1,920 acres, or (b) for fifteen years, with rights of renewal at the following rates:—

Per acre for first five years: In W.	1d.	In C.	1½d.	In E.	1d.
", next",	½d.	",	½d.	",	1d.
", "	½d.	",	½d.	",	1d.

(2) Homesteads in W. (5,760 acres to 12,240 acres), rent as in W. in (b) above, with conditions of residence.

(3) *Scrub Land*, at 2s. 6d. per 640 acres for first, 5s. for next, and £1 for the next five years, with conditions of clearing.

Mines employ 16,000 miners. (1) *Gold* at Orange, Summerhill Creek, and Hill End Mines, at Tambaroora. More than £35,000,000 worth of gold has been obtained in the Colony. (2) *Coal* in very large quantities, especially round Newcastle. (3) *Copper*, especially at the Great Cobar Mine, 497 miles west of Sydney. (4) *Tin*, 6,665 tons raised in 1884, chiefly from the New England district in the north-east. (5) *Iron, silver, &c.*

Manufactories connected with wool, tallow, timber, minerals, &c., employ many thousand hands.

Persons who should Emigrate.—Agricultural and ordinary labourers, as bricklayers, joiners, skilled mechanics, and

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especially young women accustomed to housework. "The scarcity of domestic servants continues to be very marked."—*Sydney Morning Herald*, 25th June, 1885.

Fares.—Assisted passages* to farmers, mechanics, and miners (a few), domestic servants, and country labourers.

Married couples, not exceeding 40 years,	
each person, with or without children	£6 per couple.
Single adult males (under 35)	£4 each.
Single adult females (under 35)	£2 ,,
Children from 3 to 14	£1 ,,
Children under 3	Free.

Fare for persons approved beyond the prescribed age is £15.

Practical Directions.†—Apply to the Agent-General or local agent for an application form for an assisted passage. Fill it up, stating occupation, and return it. If approved, a more elaborate form will be sent to be filled up, certified to, &c. If this is approved, an embarkation order will be sent. This process takes some time, and there may be no immediate vacancy in a ship; the applicant should therefore not give up any situation until he receives an embarkation order.

All emigrants, after having received 'Embarkation Orders,' shall present themselves on the date and at the port named therein, for the purpose of giving facility to the arrangements for their embarkation.

Married couples, their children, and single men, will be allowed to remain on board five clear days after the ships drop anchor in Sydney harbour.

Unmarried women, upon arrival, will be received into an emigrants' home in Sydney, and allowed to remain therein, should they desire to do so, for ten clear days, to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

Emigrants desiring to proceed to the country districts of the Colony, within four clear days of their arrival, will be allowed free travelling passes by railway for that purpose.

To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the

* These are now stopped.

† The regulations on this and following pages only apply to 'assisted' emigrants, not to emigrants paying the full fare.

Colony, who may desire to introduce immigrants in accordance with these regulations, shall be entitled to nominate such immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Sydney, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made. These nominations are now stopped.

Personal Outfit and Luggage.—Emigrants must provide their own outfit, which will be inspected before embarkation by an officer of the Agent-General. Each person must possess not less than the following:—For male adults: 2 complete suits of strong external clothing, 6 shirts, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs new shoes, and 2 flannel or Guernsey shirts. For female adults: 6 shifts, 2 flannel petticoats, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 strong gowns, one of which should be of a warm material. For each child: 9 shirts or shifts, 4 flannel waistcoats, and 1 warm cloak or outside coat; 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 complete suits of external clothing. Each person must also have 2 lbs. best yellow soap, 2 lbs. marine soap, and not less than 4 towels and 3 sheets, together with the necessary brushes and combs for cleanliness. New bedding (except sheets) and mess utensils will be provided by the Agent-General. Two or three coloured shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are very desirable.

The quantity of luggage for each person of 12 years of age and upwards must not exceed 20 cubic feet, or half a ton in weight; children of 1 and under 12 years will be allowed half that quantity. All articles should be carefully packed in one or more strong boxes, not exceeding 12 cubic feet each. Larger packages, and extra luggage, if taken, must be paid for. Mattresses, beds, or pillows, of any description, firearms and offensive weapons, wines, spirits, beer, gunpowder, percussion caps, lucifer matches, articles of food of a perishable nature or that require cooking, or anything of a dangerous or noxious character, cannot be taken. Emigrants must look carefully after their luggage, both in travelling to the port of embarkation, and after arrival there, as neither the Agent-

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General, his officers, nor the Colonial Government, can be responsible in any way for loss thereof, or damage thereto, on land or at sea. All packages are examined at the dépôt before being shipped.

Information for Emigrants.—None but first-class steamers or sailing ships are engaged, and these are despatched from Plymouth or other ports, according to arrangement. At Plymouth there is a dépôt, fitted expressly for the reception of emigrants, who are lodged and fed free of charge, from the date named in their 'Embarkation Orders' until they embark. Emigrants must travel to Plymouth or other port, as the case may be, at their own expense. The reduced emigrant fare from London is 15s. per adult.

The Agent-General has also arranged with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales to issue drafts, payable on demand in Sydney, in exchange for money, to emigrants proceeding to New South Wales. These drafts may be procured, *free of cost*, from the Bank authorities, at the dépôts, before embarkation. Persons having money with them are strongly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and so make themselves secure against loss, to which they are liable in carrying money either on their persons or in their baggage.

The ships are fitted with studied regard for the health and comfort of the emigrants, and for the preservation of good order amongst them. Berths are available for married couples and their children under 12 years. Single adults are provided with separate accommodation according to sex. The unmarried females, for whom a great demand exists in New South Wales, are placed under the care of a Matron. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship.

The emigrants are victualled on board in messes of about eight adults in number, and are provided with a more liberal dietary scale than that allowed under the Act of Parliament. Children between 1 and 12 receive half rations in addition to an allowance of jam or marmalade, preserved soup, egg, and milk. A special dietary is provided for children above 4 months and under 1 year. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, sago, wine, stout, preserved soups, broths, &c., for use in cases of sickness. Emigrants receive fresh baked bread daily, made from a

portion of their flour. Mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas-bags to contain clothing, &c., knives and forks, spoons, plates, drinking-mugs, teapots, sugar-boxes, and wash-bowls are provided by the Agent-General.

The Agent-General desires it to be understood that he cannot undertake to provide assisted passages to families consisting of a large number of young children.

On reaching the Colony, the emigrants are at perfect liberty to choose their own employment, and to make their own bargains for wages. Ladies and other employers, of known respectability only, are permitted by the authorities to attend at the dépôt for the purpose of engaging female servants.

When once a passage has been provided, the amount paid by the emigrant cannot be returned in the event of a refusal to proceed.

The Agent-General finds it necessary to caution emigrants arriving at the railway stations, or shipping wharves at Plymouth or Glasgow, against accepting information or guidance from strangers, or persons not connected with the dépôt.

Unassisted steerage fares, same as to Victoria. Apply as directed under that Colony.

Wages and food about the same as in Queensland. Good plasterers, 11s. a day; wharf labourers, 1s. an hour; carpenters, bricklayers, and painters, 9s. to 11s.; miners, 8s. to 10s. a day. Cottages, with three or four rooms and kitchen, per week (1) in Sydney, 10s. to 16s.; (2) in suburbs, 14s. to 18s. Board and lodging for single men, 18s. to 21s. a week.

For the service of 55 single girls, who arrived disengaged in October, 1885, 'there were 174 applicants' (*Sydney Morning Herald*, October 29, 1885). Wages per week given to 104 girls, per Parthia, in January, 1886, were: '70 general servants, 8s. to 15s., 9 housemaids, 10s. to 12s., 1 at 7s., and 1 at 14s.; 10 nurses, 8s. to 11s. and 1 at 6s.; 3 house and parlour-maids, 10s. to 12s.; 1 cook at 10s., 1 at 12s., and 3 at 14s.; and 3 cooks and laundresses, 15s. to 16s.'—*Id.*, Jan. 21, 1886.

'Agricultural hands were in the greatest demand, at £36 to £45 a year, with board; gardeners, £40 to £52; stockmen, £40 to £75; road-makers, 6s. to 8s. a day.'—*Id.*

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Governesses and trained nurses may inquire as to situations at the Colonial Emigration Society, 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, W. Loans granted and passages arranged for in private parties by special passenger ships by Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, Hon. Secretary.

For free pamphlets and further information apply by letter or in person to the Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Area.—903,690 square miles. Population, 314,000. Government is popular and representative. Capital, Adelaide, 43,000; founded in 1837. Land under cultivation, chiefly wheat, 2,785,490 acres.

Climate.—Hot and dry, especially in summer, viz., December, January, and February. Rainy season in winter—June, July, and August. Rainfall at Adelaide, $21\frac{1}{2}$; in many squatting regions barely 8 inches a year. The best country is south and 200 miles north of Adelaide, and in some parts of the hot north, where enough rain falls.

Education is secular and compulsory for children from seven to thirteen years: fee is 6d. a week per child. The teacher may read the Bible to the children. There are 727 Sunday-schools. No State religion. The University at Adelaide is open to all; a new (1885) Agricultural College at Roseworthy, 30 miles off. Friendly societies, &c., abound.

Manufactories are small, chiefly milling, clothing, and foundries.

Agriculture.—Wheat averages under 8 bushels an acre. The last year or two the crop has almost entirely failed through long drought. A "stripper" machine (£50 to £55) reaps an acre an hour. Scrub lands cost at least 8s. to 12s. an acre to clear; are then worked by a stump-jumping plough. Cost of Crown land is from 20s. an acre, payable by instal-

ments: 10s. per acre in improvements must be spent in 4 years. Rabbits and drought are the chief drawbacks.

Pastoral Employment.—Sheep number 7,000,000, chiefly merino. Much valuable pasture. Severe droughts, insects, and rabbits are the great pests. The north and north-west is too hot and dry. There are no rivers in the central districts. Camels are used in dry parts. Leases, 2s. 6d. to £1 a square mile.

Fruits, including olives, oranges, and grapes (473,535 gallons of wine were made in 1884), and vegetables grow plentifully, but want of rain is often fatal.

The Copper Mines, which formerly flourished, are now practically given up.

Fares.—There are now no assisted or nominated passages, and no land warrants given to emigrants. Unassisted fares are the same as to Victoria. Apply as directed under that Colony.

Wages in 1884, with board and lodging (a) per year, general female servants, £29; man and wife on farm, £65; single men on farm, £45; (b) per week, cooks, 17s., housemaids, 11s.; laundresses, 15s.; man and wife for dairy, 30s. (2) Per year, with rations, married shepherds, £40; married boundary riders, £50; hut-keepers, £36; generally useful men, £45; stockmen, £60; bullock-drivers, £50. (3) Per day, without board and lodging, bricklayers, 9s.; carpenters, 8s.; labourers, 6s. 6d.; machinists, 9s.; miners, 5s.; plasterers, 11s. A good many persons are out of work.

The Selecting Agent for South Australia, at 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London, will supply information, especially to educated persons, free of charge.

For further information apply to the Agent-General for South Australia, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A Crown Colony. *Area*, 1,000,000 square miles. Population, 32,958 (14,335 females), mainly along the coast in Perth, Fremantle (4,500), Geraldton (1,000), and Albany (1,000). Capital, Perth, 8,000. Products: Wool, timber, copper, pearls, a little wheat in the south (13 bushels an acre) wine, and guano; 1,547,061 sheep. Land, 5s. to 10s. an acre. Pastoral leases, 5s. to 20s. per 1,000 acres. Gold has just been discovered in the Kimberley district.

Climate.—Hot, but fine in S.W. district; very oppressive in Kimberley district in the far north. Rainfall at Perth is 32 inches, in N.W. 9, and Geraldton 17.

Education is compulsory.

Free passages are given (A) to certain classes of respectable emigrants *nominated* by friends in the colony, viz., (1) artisans, farmers, agricultural labourers, vine dressers, miners, shepherds, and gardeners, under 45 years, and, if married, their wives and families; (2) single female domestic servants or widows, under 35 years; (B *) to agricultural labourers, families and women as above, *without* the necessity of being nominated.

Emigrants must (1) provide their own outfit (*see* specimen under Queensland), (2) pay £1 to Government for their kit on board, (3) pay their fares to port, (4) should take their tools, (5), may take 20 cubic feet of luggage, (6) will be maintained in depôts until employment be found, (7) will be supplied with railway passes in Colony. *N.B.*—Female servants will be given free passes to port and their kit.

Wages.—(1) With board and lodging (*a*), per week, farm labourers and ploughmen, 15s.; (*b*), per year, shepherds and stockriders, £40 to £50; married couples as servants, £50 to £70; general female servants, £16 to £24; housemaids, £18 to £25; generally useful men on stations, £36 to £45. (2) per day without rations, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c., 7s. to 10s.; navvies, 6s. to 7s.; gardeners and general labourers, 5s. to 6s. Work is pretty plentiful.

* These are practically stopped, more applications having been received than are required for this year.

Food.—Per lb., beef, 4d. to 8d.; mutton, 4d. to 6d.; bacon, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; bread, 2d.; sugar, 3d. to 5d.; tea, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Unassisted third-class fare, 16 guineas. Ships are despatched by C. Bethell & Co., 110, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Trinder, Anderson, & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., and other lines. See advertisements in daily papers.

Apply to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Area.—213,636 square miles, or nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland. Population, 1,252,347 (only 340,000 are white men). Settled by the Dutch. Capital, Cape Town. Population, 60,000. Government is popular and representative. No State religion. Dutch and English Protestants are over 350,000. The State aids the education of whites and natives. Travelling inland is difficult. Most of the labour in and out of doors is supplied by the coloured natives. Country people speak Dutch. Owing partly to differences between Dutch, English, and natives, the Colony does not offer as many advantages to emigrants as it ought to.

Climate.—Hot in summer, mild in winter. The dry air is good for chest complaints. The N.W. part is almost rainless; the S.W. has abundant winter rains; the S. has rain in all months. In E. part rainfall ranges from 18 to 30 inches.

Products.—(1) Diamonds (a) round Kimberley (hot). The Diamond Fields are most valuable, and employ 1,200 white overseers and artisans, with wages averaging £5 a week; (b) on Vaal River in the same district. (2) Cereals. The best wheat grows round Cape Town and coast generally; more might be grown. Good ground £1 to £2 an acre. Crown lands (8 to 500 acres) may be had at low rates, average, 7½ bushels to the acre. Maize (mealies) grows everywhere, tobacco in many parts. (3) Sheep, cattle, and goats. In the fine Karoo district alone, there are 5,000,000 sheep; liable to drought. (4) Ostrich farming is largely carried on. (5) Wine in W. (6) Copper in Namaqualand in W.

There are at present no free or assisted passages granted

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in this country to emigrants. Applications for assisted passages, at £12 per adult, and 15s. for each year of a child's age up to sixteen years, are obtained only in the Colony itself by a Colonial employer from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape Town. Recruiting in England for the Cape Mounted Rifles is now also suspended. Genuine farm-labourers, if (1) under thirty-five, (2) abstainers, (3) whole family is only four or five, willing to take up land in Kaffraria, may apply for advances to Arnold White, 13, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London, W.; but there are no vacancies at present. Beef, 3d.; mutton, 3d. to 4d.; pork, 3d. to 6d. a lb.; vegetables cheap and plentiful. Steerage fare to Cape Town is £15 15s. Apply to (1) Donald Currie & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, London; or (2) Union Line, Oriental Place, Southampton. For further information apply to the Emigration Department, Cape of Good Hope Agency Office, 9, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

NATAL.

Area.—21,150 square miles. Population, 424,495, of whom only 35,453 are whites, the rest being Indians and Kaffirs. Capital, Pietermaritzburg (14,231). Government is partly representative. State aids education.

Climate differs in different parts. Hot at Durban and in sugar districts; average 73° in summer to 65° in winter. Heavy rains in summer, light in winter. Droughts are not unknown.

Productions.—(1) *Sugar* and all semi-tropical produce thrives along the coast, and 12 to 20 miles inland. Improved land costs £5 to £8 an acre. (2) *Wheat, maize, and all cereals* in the midlands. Improved land 6s. to 20s. an acre. (3) *Sheep and cattle.* 428,535 sheep owned by whites in 1882; mainly in the upper and S.W. districts. (4) *Ostrich feathers.*

Crown land is sold on basis of continuous industrial occupation for 10 years and a payment of £5 a year for every hundred acres during that time, at the end of which the lands become the freehold property of the occupiers. Grazing lands may be rented at 1d. an acre a year.

Cottages at Durban with four rooms and a kitchen cost 20s. a week; potatoes 2d., bacon 5d. to 7d., butter 2s. per lb.; eggs 3d. each. Men in the building trade get 10s. to 12s. a day. Wages and prices are higher up country.

At the present time, owing to temporary dulness of trade in Natal, no free or assisted passages are granted.

Unassisted steerage passages cost £18 18s. Apply to (1) the Union Line, Oriental Place, Southampton; (2) Donald Currie & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, London; or (3) the Natal Line, 6, East India Avenue, London, E.C. For further information apply to Walter Peace, Esq., the Natal Government Emigration Agent, 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

HOW TO FORM AN EMIGRATION CLUB.

Call a meeting of neighbours who are interested, at which (1) resolve that an Emigration Club be formed, to be called, &c. (2) Elect a President and Committee. (3) Fix the date of the first General Meeting. (4) Adopt the rules below, which have been drawn up by the Central Emigration Society, with any alterations that may be necessary.

RULES.

1. The object of this club is to promote the emigration of suitable persons to the British Colonies—

- (1) By supplying intending emigrants with trustworthy information.
- (2) By receiving the savings of members who propose to emigrate.
- (3) By supplementing by donations from the club in proper cases the subscriptions of such members.

2. Members shall consist of two classes. (1) Persons intending to emigrate; (2) persons willing to assist the emigration of others.

3. Subscriptions shall be received at, &c., on evenings between the hours of and .

4. All subscriptions made by intending emigrants shall be applied exclusively to their own cases.

5. The management of the Club shall be in the hands of a President, and Committee consisting of not less than five persons, of whom the President shall be one. The Committee shall appoint their own Secretary and Treasurer, who may be also members of Committee.

6. The Committee shall meet when and where it is most convenient.

7. There shall be at least one General Meeting every year, when the President and Committee for the ensuing year shall be elected.

8. The President or the Committee may call a General Meeting, whenever he or they deem it necessary; and any five members of the club may require the President to summon the same at any time.

The Editor of this Guide requests that notice of the formation of new clubs and societies may be given him without delay, so that he may insert particulars in his next edition.

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Rev. J. BRIDG
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THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has appointed the following committee to make provision for the spiritual and moral welfare of emigrants:—

Rev. J. BRIDGER.

Rev. R. C. BILLING.

Rev. BROWNLAW

MAITLAND.

R. B. WADE, Esq.

Rev. C. H. TURNER.

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

C.B.

Rev. W. PANCKRIDGE.

Rev. T. STEVENS.

Commander DAWSON,

R.N.

Rev. HARRY JONES.

The DEAN OF

WINDSOR.

Rev. CANON SCARTH.

General Sir R.

WILBRAHAM, K.C.B.

Rev. R. S. HASSARD.

Rev. E. M. TOMLINSON.

Rev. CANON COOKE.

Rev. W. D. FANSHAW.

Rev. M. FOWLER.

Rev. G. BARR.

The Committee was first formed in the year 1882 in response to a letter from the late Archbishop Tait, and the Society at the same time devoted the sum of £3,000, to which it has since added another £3,000, for doing what was necessary for the purpose. Under the advice of this Committee it has helped the Church of England to show itself the emigrant's friend at one of the most critical periods of his life. Through its action those who have left their old friends and home find a new friend to greet them and to speak the last kind words at the port from which they leave the mother country. In many cases they will find a clergyman (representing the Society) on board their ship who not only conducts services during the voyage, but tells them how they may continue to have the care of the Church and its ministers in their new land. In almost every place when they land they will find a clergyman ready to welcome them and to direct them to whoever will be their own special pastor at the place in which they settle. The great object in view is that the emigrant should never feel himself to be an outcast in spiritual matters, forgotten and uncared for by the Church to which he belongs. Wherever he goes he will have at hand or know where to find kind and wise counsellors, having no interests to serve but his welfare. For female emigrants the Society has provided that a responsible and experienced matron shall accompany several parties every year.

The clergy having emigrating parishioners should take care to give them letters of introduction to the clergy in the Colonies; and every emigrant should take care to provide himself with such a letter commendatory, and thus secure himself a friend wherever he goes. He should look out in the list on the next page for any places through which he will pass, or to which he will go, and ask for the clergyman named in the list as stationed there. Though the special concern of the clergy is with spiritual matters, they will often be able to give him valuable advice and information with regard to temporal affairs.

The Society has already circulated 151,000 handbooks, most of them gratuitously, giving information on the Colonies, so that the clergy might have the means of advising any of their parishioners who should apply to them, and it is hoped that the present book will be of still further use to the clergy and to other friends of emigrants as well as to emigrants themselves.

W. PANCKRIDGE, Hon. Sec. Em. Com.
W. H. GROVE, Gen. Sec. S.P.C.K.

List of Clergy at Home and Abroad, in connection with the Emigration Committee of the S.P.C.K., to whom Emigrants may be commended:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

<i>Liverpool</i>	Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Church.
	Rev. R. O. Greep. Ditto.
	Rev. R. G. Brearey. Ditto.
	Rev. R. F. Winter. Ditto.
	Rev. James Davies — for Welsh Emigrants — 15, Oxford Street.
<i>London</i> :—	
<i>Emigrants' Home</i>	Rev. V. E. Skrine, St. Sabastian's Vicarage, Arcadia Street, Poplar, E.
<i>Victoria and Royal Albert Docks</i>	Rev. J. Buckley, St. Matthew's, St. Luke's.
<i>Millwall</i>	Rev. S. H. Rowson, St. Mark's.
	Rev. H. J. Bodily, Silvertown.
	Rev. H. R. Alkin.
	Rev. J. Hewlett, St. Luke's, E. and W. India Docks.
	Rev. T. W. Nowell, Poplar.
	Rev. G. W. Grundy.
<i>Gravesend</i>	Rev. G. Barr, Holy Trinity Vicarage.
	Rev. Anton Tien, 1, Cumberland Terrace, Tilbury.
	Rev. S. E. Chettloe, 22, Milton Place.
	Rev. W. J. Salt, 94, Peacock Street.
<i>Plymouth</i>	Rev. F. Barnes, Holy Trinity.
<i>Bristol</i>	Rev. C. O. Miles, Shirehampton.
	Rev. T. W. Bankes Jones, for Welsh Emigrants (Ellerlie, Victoria St., Cotham).
<i>Barrow-in-Furness</i>	Archdeacon Crosse, St. George's.
<i>Queenstown</i>	Rev. W. Daunt.
<i>Glasgow</i>	Rev. A. Whittall, S. Bellahouston Terr., Ibrox.
<i>Greenock</i>	Rev. J. Trew, 61, Union Street.
<i>Londonderry</i>	Rev. F. L. Riggs, 33, Clarendon Street.
<i>Sligo</i>	Rev. T. Heany.

CANADA.

<i>Quebec</i>	Rev. T. Fyles, Point Levis.
<i>Halifax</i>	Rev. Dr. Partridge, St. George's.
<i>Montreal</i>	Rev. J. H. Dixon, 813, Craig Street.
<i>Winnipeg</i>	Rev. R. A. Leslie, 52, Common Street.
<i>Brandon</i>	Rev. E. P. Flewellen.
<i>Minnedosa</i>	Rev. M. Jukes.
<i>Calgary</i>	Rev. E. Paske Smith.
<i>Broadview</i>	Rev. F. Pelly.
<i>Edmonton</i>	Rev. Canon Newton.
<i>Regina</i>	Rev. H. H. Smith.
<i> Moosejaw</i>	Rev. J. P. Sargent.
<i>Ottawa</i>	Rev. J. J. Bogert, 237, Wilbrod Street.
<i>Kingston</i>	Rev. B. Buxton Smith.

N.B.—Inquiries should be addressed to the Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, England, who will also supply the names of clergy for places not found in this list.

<i>Toronto</i>	Rev. A. J. Broughall, St. Stephen's.
<i>Guelph</i>	Rev. Canon Dixon.
<i>London, Ontario</i>	Rev. Canon Innes.
<i>Hamilton</i>	Rev. C. H. Mockridge.

AUSTRALIA.

<i>Diocese of Sydney</i>	Rev. J. Langley, St. Philip's, Church Hill, Sydney.
	Ven. Archdeacon King, Trinity Church, Sydney.
<i>" Melbourne</i>	Rev. W. A. Brooke, Port Melbourne.
	Rev. T. W. Serjeant, Williamstown.
	Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, Queenscliff.
<i>" Adelaide</i>	Rev. Canon Green, Port Adelaide.
	Rev. S. French, Glenelg.
	Rev. T. R. Corvan, Port Pirie.
	Rev. C. G. Taplin, Wallaroo.
<i>" Perth</i>	Rev. D. G. Watkin, Fremantle.
<i>" North Queensland</i>	Rev. T. Taylor, Cooktown.
<i>land</i>	Rev. G. K. T. Nobbs, Cairns.
	Ven. Archdeacon Plume, Townsville.
	Rev. A. Edwards, Townsville.
	Rev. W. F. Tucker, Bowen.
<i>" Brisbane</i>	Rev. E. A. Anderson, Mackay.
	Rev. W. A. Duggins, Rockhampton.
	Rev. R. R. Eva, Maryborough.
	Ven. Archdeacon Glennie, Brisbane.
	Rev. Wm. Morris, Bundaberg.

TASMANIA.

<i>" Tasmania</i>	Ven. Archdeacon Davenport, Hobart.
	Ven. Archdeacon Hales, Launceston.

NEW ZEALAND.

<i>Christchurch</i>	The Most Rev. the Bishop, Bishop's Court.
<i>Auckland</i>	Ven. Archdeacon Dudley, Parsonage, Symmonds Street.
	Rev. W. Tebbs, St. Matthew's Parsonage, Wellesley Street.
	Rev. C. M. Nelson, St. Paul's Parsonage, Emily Place.
<i>Wellington</i>	Rev. J. Still, St. Paul's.

SOUTH AFRICA.

<i>Capetown</i>	Rev. T. Browning, St. John's.
<i>Mossel Bay</i>	Rev. W. F. Taylor.
<i>Port Nolloth</i>	Rev. C. E. Jones.
<i>Knysna</i>	Rev. B. C. Mortimer.

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THE CENTRAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

ITS OBJECTS ARE—

- (1) To promote the Emigration of the unemployed poor to the British Colonies.
- (2) To urge upon the Government and Legislature the necessity of adopting some well-considered scheme of State-aided and State-directed Emigration.
- (3) To take all necessary measures for the collection and diffusion of information on the subject of Emigration.

Amongst those who have already joined the Society are—

* JAMES RANKIN, Esq., Ex-M.P., *Chairman.*

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of YORK.

The Earl of BESSEBOUGH.

Lord COLIN CAMPBELL.

Lady FRANCES BALFOUR.

Viscount HARBERTON.

Viscountess HARBERTON.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

The Bishop of HEREFORD.

The Bishop of LIVERPOOL.

The Bishop of NEWCASTLE.

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*EDWARD PETERS, Esq.

Mrs. JAMES RANKIN.

The Rev. CHARLES J. ROBINSON, West Hackney.

*The Rev. DR. ROSS.

*Mrs. ROSS.

E. DE M. RUDOLF, Esq.

*Mrs. SHAEN.

*WALTER F. SMITH, Esq.

A. B. STONEY, Esq.

*The Rev. E. M. TOMLINSON.

J. H. TUKE, Esq.

MARK WHITWILL, Esq.

† Hon. Sec.

Subscriptions and donations to assist the objects of the Society will be thankfully received, and information will be given, by the Hon. Secretary, 2, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. The Annual Subscription is only 10s. 6d.

Lecturers on the Colonies and Emigration are provided free of expense for short distances. Dissolving views to illustrate lectures are supplied at applicant's cost.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF EMIGRANTS.*

MORNING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I thank Thee, Heavenly Father, for Thy care of me during the past night, and for bringing me to another day in health and strength. I praise Thee for Thy goodness in saving me by the death of Thy Son Jesus Christ, and making me Thy child.

Forgive all my past sins, and let me never forget Thee, but love and please Thee to-day and evermore.

May Thy Holy Spirit help me in all my temptations, especially [], and in everything that I shall do this day, especially [].

Bless and keep [] and every one for whom I ought to pray, and make us all grow better every day, for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil : For thine is the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

EVENING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Most Holy God and Merciful Father, I confess that I have

* These prayers have been specially drawn up by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

offended Thee this day in thought, and word, and deed, especially []. Forgive me for these and all my sins, make me truly sorry for them, and enable me to watch against and overcome them by the help of Thy Holy Spirit.

I thank Thee for my life, health, happiness, and all other blessings of this day, especially []. I owe all to Thy love: do Thou make me more loving and grateful to Thee.

Guard me from all danger this night, and, if it be Thy will, give me quiet rest.

Bless [], and keep us all safe under Thy protection now and evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

DURING A VOYAGE, FOR YOURSELF AND THOSE WHO SAIL
WITH YOU.

Almighty God, who alone commandest the winds and the waves, and they obey Thy voice, mercifully hear my prayers, and deliver me and all who are in this ship from the dangers of the sea and from all sad accidents. We are not able to save ourselves from the least misfortune to which we are liable; to Thy favour and protection I commend myself and others, our souls and bodies, and all that belongs to us.

Lord, pardon our sins, turn away the judgment which we justly deserve, prosper us in our voyage, bring us to our haven in peace, and grant that we may, at last, reach the land of eternal rest, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ON SAFE ARRIVAL AFTER A JOURNEY OR VOYAGE.

Accept, O Blessed Lord, my humble and hearty thanks for Thy merciful preservation of me during the voyage (or journey) which is now at a prosperous end. Thy fatherly

hand has been over me, Thy loving protection has been round about me by day and by night.

O Lord, make me ever mindful of this, and of all Thy favour and goodness to me, Thine unworthy servant. Help me, who have now once again been kept and upheld by Thee, to show forth my thankfulness by leading a holy and Christian life, and serving Thee faithfully the remainder of my days; through Jesus Christ, my only Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ON FIRST SETTLING IN A NEW COUNTRY.

Almighty God, who fixest the bounds of our habitation and blessest the homes of Thy people, be mercifully pleased to let Thy loving presence be with me in my new dwelling-place.

Give me courage and cheerfulness, patience and hope. In every time of loneliness, and discouragement, and anxiety, may my trust be in Thee. Keep me from murmuring and unbelief and forgetfulness of Thee. May I set Thee, the Lord, always before my face. May I preserve a sense of God and religion in all places and companies. May I never be ashamed of Thee or of Thy service.

Prosper me in all my lawful undertakings; grant me all things that pertain to life and godliness; give me health of body and of soul. Help me to be contented and thankful in all circumstances. Sanctify to me both the successes and failures, the labours and the recreations, which are here to be my lot. May I not live for myself alone, but endeavour to do all the good I can, both bodily and spiritual, to my neighbours. Above all things, grant that I may seek first the Kingdom of God.

O Lord, bless and keep me. O Lord, lift up the light of Thy countenance upon me, and give me peace now and for evermore, through Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Our Father, etc.

The grace of our Lord, etc.

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CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL—

15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

President—

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Chairman of Council—ALBERT PELL, Esq.

Treasurer—H. B. PRAED, Esq.

I. OBJECT.—To improve the condition of the Poor by

I.—Propagating sound views on the administration of charity.

II.—Co-operation and combination with existing agencies and the Poor-law authorities.

III.—Procuring for the needy suitable and adequate assistance after thorough investigation, interim aid being given when necessary.

IV.—To discourage at once imposture and inefficient charitable action.

II. METHODS.—District Committees have been established in every part of London. Their duties are

I.—To act as a nucleus for charitable workers within the District.

II.—To deal with all cases of distress brought to their notice.

The Council are the representative governing body of the Society. They furnish gratuitously, to all who desire it, information and advice on general questions on particular Institutions, and issue publications for the same purpose.

Similar Societies have been established also in many important towns.

The "CHARITY ORGANISATION REVIEW," the official organ of the Society, published throughout the year, is sent post free for a year for 6s. 6d.

Contributions for the work of the Society are earnestly requested, and may be paid at the Central Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, or to the account of the "Charity Organisation Society," with Messrs. COUTTS & CO., 59, Strand, W.C.

May, 1886.

C. S. LOCH, *Secretary.*

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